

Sources of **MORBIDITY DATA**

Listing Number **10** *1962*

*from The Clearinghouse
on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects,
Division of Community Health Services*

Notice: Because the listings are primarily for the use of actual and potential contributors, no information from a project report should be published without the permission of the principal investigator.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service**

FOREWORD

Ten years ago, the Clearinghouse on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects was established in the Division of Public Health Methods at the request of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics. Since that time, a listing of projects has been published each year, covering over the period a total of about 1,200 studies.

During the past year, the Clearinghouse was transferred to the Division of Community Health Services as a part of the Health Economics Branch. Here it continues to perform a valuable function of communication among investigators interested in morbidity studies in particular, and in health intelligence research in general.

The Clearinghouse is under the general direction of Mrs. Agnes Brewster, Chief of the Health Economics Branch. Mrs. Dorothy S. Oliver has been in immediate charge of the work since the first year and she is largely responsible for the usefulness of the annual publications.

The ten yearly listings would not have been possible without the cooperation of project directors and other interested individuals who have directed our attention to their own and other studies in this field. The Public Health Service is grateful to them and to the staff for their contributions to the Clearinghouse.

William H. Stewart

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Listing No. 6, 1958, Public Health Service Publication No. 628
Listing No. 7, 1959, Public Health Service Publication No. 716
Listing No. 8, 1960, Public Health Service Publication No. 802
Listing No. 9, 1961, Public Health Service Publication No. 888

PROJECT LISTINGS, THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND USE

This tenth listing of projects in the files of the Clearinghouse on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects contains descriptions of 76 projects not previously reported. The Clearinghouse has on file 1,189 projects that meet the established criteria for inclusion.

The criteria are as follows:

1. The project must be concerned with statistics of illness, disease, injuries, or physical impairments. (Studies that deal entirely with statistics of mortality are excluded.)
2. It must have as its objective the measurement of morbidity in a population group, as contrasted with casefinding.
3. It must have a valid population base so that measures of incidence, prevalence, and so forth, may be stated.
4. The population base must comprise persons with unknown health status; hence, studies in which the base is a group of patients or persons known to have some disease or defect are excluded. (Note: Included are (a) studies in which a population determined to be free of a specific disease is observed over a period of time to measure the incidence of this disease, and (b) studies that are concerned with testing preventive measures in human populations.)
5. Projects involving the collection of statistical data on utilization of one or more types of medical service are included provided: (a) the size and characteristics of the population receiving the services are known; (b) the medical services covered in the project constitute virtually all the medical services of that particular type or types which the population receives; and (c) there is some interest shown in the morbidity aspects of the data, as, for example, the tabulation of services by diagnosis for which received.
6. The project must be: (a) one that is in progress now or that has been completed since January 1, 1959; (b) one conducted in the United States, in its possessions, or in Canada.

Projects based entirely upon the notifiable disease reporting system are included provided:

- (a) the objective of the study is evaluation of the completeness of the notifiable disease reporting system; or
- (b) a special effort is made during the study to make the reporting particularly complete; or
- (c) there is some additional source of case reporting introduced for the purpose of the study.

Certain decisions made by the staff of the Clearinghouse in interpreting the criteria are sufficiently important to warrant explanation.

If there is any doubt as to whether a condition with which a study was concerned should be considered to be a disease entity, the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations (fifth ed.) published for the American Medical Association by the Blakiston Company (Philadelphia 1961) is consulted. A study attempting to distribute a population according to some continuous scale such as body weight is included if one objective was to determine the proportion of the population that fell into a region of the scale that is definitely accepted as a disease category. Studies concerned with the measurement of antibody levels in the population or sensitization phenomena, such as tuberculin or histoplasmin sensitivity, are considered to be studies of morbidity.

Certain casefinding projects, such as mass-screening programs, are included if an effort was made to determine the characteristics, and, more particularly, the proportion of positive clinical findings, among those who did not come voluntarily to the screening clinic. The staff feels that measurement is the objective of such studies.

Although projects involving the collection of statistics on the utilization of medical care are not usually eligible for inclusion, exception is made when the objective is to determine the amount of medically attended or hospitalized illness in the population. Other factors of importance in deciding whether a project of this type should be included are listed above (see Criterion 5). In accordance with this criterion, a statistical study of the cases discharged from a group of hospitals would be included if the hospitals covered supplied all the general hospital needs of a particular area, the population of which could be determined or estimated by age and sex from census data.

Tests of the effectiveness of preventive measures in a general population group are considered eligible because such tests usually involve the proportions of the treated and control groups that acquire the particular disease under study in a specified period of time.

Also considered eligible are secondary attack rate studies and certain genetic studies in which siblings or relatives of a "proband" are investigated. The health status of the involved population, excluding the index case, is unknown at the onset of the study.

Finally, there is an important administrative criterion--the principal investigator submitting the information must be willing to have the project description published in a Clearinghouse listing. If he is not willing to have the project included in the next listing, he is asked to specify a later date, if any, for inclusion. However, the date the information was received by the Clearinghouse is the one given in parentheses following each project title.

Some studies that do not strictly meet the criteria given above are included. These are studies in which the objective is to improve the accuracy of the measurement of illness or to test some new method of collecting general morbidity information.

Sources of information for the Clearinghouse. Three major sources of information were used in compiling this tenth listing: (1) a canvass, in February 1962, of approximately 900 organizations and institutions; (2) review of current issues of various national periodicals for mention of projects, and (3) exchange of information with other clearinghouses that overlap this one in subject matter.

The Abstracts. When complete, an abstract for the Clearinghouse contains the following information: (1) the types of data collected (or to be collected) and the purpose of the project; (2) the population under observation or group surveyed; (3) the method used for obtaining the data; (4) the stage of progress on the study, with the estimated dates of initiation and completion.

The abstract is usually prepared by a principal investigator unless the Clearinghouse staff is requested to do so from published results. The descriptions of projects are included in the Clearinghouse as they are received, with only minor editorial changes. (As a result, some inconsistencies may appear in format, punctuation, abbreviations and the like.)

It may be noted that the abstracts do not include the statistical results of the completed studies. This omission is by design; the Clearinghouse is not intended to provide the findings from morbidity studies but rather to show where such data may be found.

Organizations. In listing organizations or institutions chiefly responsible for the project, no attempt has been made to indicate the organizations that financed, or helped to finance, the work. The organizations shown are those that the person submitting the project designated for inclusion as being chiefly responsible for the study. (See Index of Organizations and Institutions, pages 65-66.)

Principal Investigators. The investigator's title, with organization, is the latest one known to the Clearinghouse; therefore the organization may be other than the one where the work was done. The only degrees shown for the investigators are the doctorates.

Publication Plans and References. The Clearinghouse listing is not a bibliography. The publication references are merely those reported on the Clearinghouse "Morbidity Statistics Project Notice"; at least one such published report is desired if the project has reached the publication stage. When analysis of data is continuing, however, additional publications may appear under "Supplementary Notes on Projects in Previous Listings" (pages 4-11).

Order of Listing Projects. The projects are grouped according to the major type or types of disease, injury, or impairment with which they deal, with one section of the listing for each type. The reference numbers used to identify the projects are continuous with those for each section in the ninth listing. No "new" projects were received for Sections E, F, M, and Y.

Within the sections the projects are usually arranged by the kind of population that was studied: general population of area--sample or all, general population of area--non-sample or volunteer, sample or all of population in selected age group, etc. In a special index (page 64) the reference numbers of all projects concerned with a population group are combined regardless of disease category.

Use of Clearinghouse Listing. We hope that this tenth listing will be useful to everyone concerned with morbidity studies. Copies will be distributed free to interested persons and organizations.

In the planning stage is an expansion of the Clearinghouse to include projects that deal with health economics and medical care administration. These projects may or may not have a morbidity statistics content. The purpose of the extended coverage will be to inform investigators of current projects dealing with a subject of timely interest, namely, the cost of medical care, and its administration.

The Clearinghouse on
Current Morbidity Statistics Projects
Division of Community Health Services
Public Health Service
Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON PROJECTS IN PREVIOUS LISTINGS

In previous listings, notes included in this section represented a systematic follow-up on all projects that were in progress when their descriptions were received by the Clearinghouse. Because of a cutback in the number of the Clearinghouse staff, such is not the case for these notes. Instead, the section consists of: (1) information obtained through unsolicited comments from principal investigators whose projects have been listed; or (2) information collected by the staff in the course of other work.

Concerning the following projects, word has been received that the study is continuing or that the data are being collected and/or analyzed: A-160; F-35; Z-125.

The additional information is presented by reference number, with project title, followed by the date the information was received.

- A-38 Collection, analysis, and publication of statistics on the sickness benefit program established by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (2/26/62)
Mr. Samuel Chmell replaced Mr. Walter Matscheck as Director of Research on October 1, 1960. Mr. Chmell is in charge of the Board's morbidity studies.
- A-49 Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan (3/13/62)
In addition to the 1961 annual report, a detailed review of 1961 morbidity experience is given in supplemental tables issued in June 1962.
- A-64 Kansas City (Missouri) Rehabilitation Study (4/2/62)
Publication: Peterson, Warren A.: Service and cost analysis--final report: Pub. No. 134. Community Studies, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri (Oct.) 1961.
- A-107 Cultural factors effecting rural morbidity (2/2/62)
Charles E. Lively, Ph. D., became Professor Emeritus at the June, 1961 commencement. Robert L. McNamara, Ph. D., was appointed Chairman of the Rural Sociology Department on September 1, 1961.
- A-188 Community research in public health practice (3/19/62)
Publication: Boggs, Stephen E.; Clark, Margaret; Harting, Donald; Johnston, Helen L.; Lang, Gottfried; MacGregor, Gordon; and Sanders, Barkev S.: A health study in Kit Carson County, Colorado. Pub. Health Serv. Pub. No. 844 (1962). 148 pp.
- A-191 A national survey of aspects of the health needs of older people (10/30/61)
Publication: Shanas, Ethel: Family relationships of older people--living arrangements, health status and family ties of those aged 65 and over, as reported by the aged, the persons to whom they would turn in a crisis, and the general public. Research Series 20, New York: Health Information Foundation, 1961.
- A-197 Durations of illness among USAF personnel returned to duty (3/5/62)
Publication--Human Biology 33: 42-65 (Feb.) 1961.
- A-198 Monroe County (N.Y.) Chronic Illness Study (12/61)
Publication: Monroe County Chronic Illness Committee: Guidelines to action. Rochester, N. Y.: April 1959. 41 pp.
- A-212 Cross-section sample survey of resources of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance beneficiaries, 1957 (3/5/62)
Publication: Graffunder, Carle P., and Wentworth, Edna C.: 1957 National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: The Sample. Bur. of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, November 1961. Highlight Report No. 5, 19 pp. (Mimeogr.)

A-216 Health insurance coverage and medical expenditures of the Michigan population, 1962 (2/23/62)

Walter J. McNerney, M.D., is President, Blue Cross Association, 55 E. 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Publication: Hess, Irene; Riedel, Donald C.; and Fitzpatrick, Thomas E.: Probability sampling of hospitals and patients. Bureau of Hospital Administration Research Series, No. 1. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1961. 81 pp.

A-222 Johnson County (Kansas) Citizens' Community Health Study (3/17/62)

Publication: Spotlight on Johnson County, Kansas--A Health Study (1959). Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka.

A-240 Baltimore (Md.) Health Survey (2/27/62)

The study is continuing.

Publication: Special Statistical Report, July 20, 1961.

A-244 Health and health services in the Southern Appalachians (5/17/62)

Publication: Southern Appalachian Region. A Survey. Edited by Thomas R. Ford, Lexington, Ky., University of Kentucky Press, 1962. 308 pp.

A-246 A study of problems of older persons in selected low-income farming areas of Kentucky (2/20/62)

All data have been collected; report writing is in process. A Progress Report has already been published (No. 104) by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Publication: Geriatrics 17: 442-450 (July) 1962.

A-248 A comprehensive public health program for the aged (3/22/62)

The title of the project has been changed to "Evaluation of Public Health Programs for the Aged," but the project is essentially the same as that originally listed in Clearinghouse Listing Number 8. The National Heart Institute has approved continuation of support through August 1964.

The following publications have resulted from the project:

(1) Carter, Howard W.: "Measuring the Health Status and Health Needs of an Older Population." Aging: A Regional Appraisal (Gainesville: Univ. of Fla. Press, 1961). Pp. 94-109.

(2) Webber, Irving L.: "Significant Socioeconomic Factors in Measuring Health Status and Health Needs." Aging: A Regional Appraisal (Gainesville: Univ. of Fla. Press, 1961). Pp. 82-93.

(3) Webber, Irving L.: "Testimony Presented to the Subcommittee on Retirement Income of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, November 6, 1961" (to be published in a U.S. Senate committee print).

The writing of a report on the fact-gathering phase of the study is underway. Service programs relating to the health of the aged are being planned and initiated, and procedures for evaluation of these services are being developed.

A-251 Evaluation of the periodic health examination as an instrument for the detection of disease and the promotion of health (11/7/61)

Publications: (1) Archives of Environmental Health 2: 429 (1961); (2) Annals of Internal Medicine 54: 1209 (1961).

A-259 A survey of hospital utilization in Massachusetts (2/16/62)

As a principal investigator, add the name of Elizabeth Lyman, Ph. D., National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. The major report on the study will be ready by July 1963; preliminary reports are a possibility. Field work is completed; coding and tabulating have started.

For further information write to Odin W. Anderson, Ph. D., Research Director Health Information Foundation, University of Chicago, 5711 So. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois.

A-270 Patterns of utilization of medical care of the Puerto Rican families (7/25/62)

Publication: Trussell, Ray E., and Arbona, Guillermo: Medical and hospital care in Puerto Rico--a report submitted to the Governor and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by the School of Pub. Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia Univ., and the Dept. of Health of Puerto Rico. Feb. 1962. 427 pp.

A-273 Continuing California Health Survey, 1960-1961 (3/30/62)

All the data that have been collected are being processed; a preliminary report is due September 1962. It is estimated that the study will terminate December 1962.

A-277 Job environment and employee health and performance (2/20/62)

Similar medical records in two more companies are being utilized, as well as questionnaires on job status and self-esteem. The estimated termination date for the study is now February 1962.

Publication: Stanislav, Karl, and French, John R. P., Jr.: The effects of occupational status on physical and mental health. In: John R. P. French, Jr., Robert L. Kahn, and Floyd C. Mann (Eds.), The Industrial Environment and Mental Health, Journal of Social Issues, vol. 18, No. 3, 1962.

A-286 Study of viral infections and the nature and frequency of disease which may result from infection (4/4/62)

The first year of observation is completed. Fifty-five families in Stuyvesant Town and 22 in Shelter Island are enrolled. Specimens numbering 7,500 have been processed, and 245 isolations involving 16 different agents have been made.

A-288 Illness among flyers (3/5/62)

Publication: Interoffice Monograph issued September 1961 (Biometrics Report 71).

A-289 The incidence of neoplastic disease in a group of persons treated therapeutically with ionizing radiation compared with similar measurements in control groups (6/14/62)

According to one of the principal investigators, this is primarily an analytical study of the relationship between radiation exposure and cancer, and as such should have been included in Section K, "Cancer" (Listing Number 9). Therefore, from now on, this study will be referred to as K-34A.

Most of the data have been collected. Tracing and querying actions will be continued until the end of 1962, at which time the data will be analyzed. Publication is expected in the fall of 1963.

A-290 The utilization of health and allied services by older persons (3/14/62)

This project has been extended to December 31, 1962. At the present time, all the data have been collected and are being analyzed.

A paper on the "Aging Lodging House Resident" was presented at the November 1961 meeting of the Gerontology Society and is scheduled for early publication in the Journal of Gerontology. Papers are in preparation on the "Utilization of Physicians' Services and Outpatient Clinics for the Aged." A series of additional papers on other aspects on the utilization of health services will be prepared and submitted to various journals during the coming year.

C-2 Study of the incidence of dental caries in entering freshmen at the University of Minnesota (2/26/61)

Publication--Jour. Am. Dent. Assn. 63: 135 (Dec.) 1961.

C-20 To study the effects of topical applications of fluorides on the rate of incidence of dental caries (7/16/62)

Herman Becks, M.D., D.D.S., died on July 13, 1962.

C-23 The Evanston Dental Caries Study (2/26/62)

The active examinations were concluded in November 1961; all the data are now being analyzed. It is anticipated that many years will be required to complete the project.

Publication--Hill, I. N.; Blayney, J. R.; and Wolf, W.: Evanston Fluoridation Study, twelve years later. Dental Progress, Vol. 1, No. 3, January 1961.

Address Dr. Blayney at Department of Health, Box 870, Evanston, Ill.

C-58 A horizontal study of dental caries, periodontal disease, and other oral conditions in elementary and junior high school students in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland (1/23/62)

Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 76: 1087 (Dec.) 1961.

C-68 General survey of dental disease in the State of New Mexico (8/62)

Dr. Striffler is now Associate Professor, Univ. of Mich. School of Public Health.

C-89 A study to determine the value of a stannous fluoride dentifrice as a dental caries preventive (10/17/61)

Publication: Jour. Indiana Dental Assn. 39: 374 (Nov.) 1960.

- C-105 Study of long-range effects of fluoridation of Baltimore (Md.) city water supply on the prevalence of dental caries (4/16/62)
The present phase of evaluation of fluoridation effects in Baltimore is completed. It is planned to repeat evaluation in 1964 or 1965.
Publications:
(1) Quarterly Statistical Report, First and Second Quarters 13: 14-21 (Sept. 18), 1961.
(2) Jour. Md. State Dent. Assn., Vol. 5, No. 2, Sept. 1962 (anticipated).
- C-110 Basic epidemiological survey of periodontal diseases among adults in New Mexico (8/62)
Dr. Striffler is now Associate Professor of Public Health Dentistry, University of Michigan School of Public Health.
- C-127 Dental Survey in Hawaii schools (5/8/62)
Publication: Kau, Manuel C. W.; Robinson, James R.; and Bennett, Charles G.: Dental caries among Hawaii's school children. Jour. Am. Dental Assn. 63: 653-665 (Nov.) 1961.
- C-137 Periodontal survey of fluoride and non-fluoride areas (5/31/62)
The Study is being continued under the direction of Harold R. Englander, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Dentistry, Division of Public Health and Preventive Dentistry, Univ. of Ill. College of Dentistry.
The study on adults has been completed; the data are undergoing further evaluation. Examinations are now being made on children 13-17 years of age for periodontal status and oral hygiene.
Publications:
(1) Jour. Am. Dental Assn. (date probably 1962).
(2) Am. Jour. Pub. Health (publication date unknown).
(3) Pub. Health Rep. (publication date unknown).
- C-139 Between-meal eating habits and dental caries experience in preschool children (1/62)
Robert L. Weiss, D.D.S., is now regional dental consultant, PHS Region IX, San Francisco, California. Albert H. Trithart, D.D.S., is now dental director, Tennessee Department of Public Health.
- C-145 Factors in preventing periodontal disease in children (2/23/62)
As a continuation of C-145, a new phase will begin on April 1, 1962 when present analyses and evaluation of existing material will have been completed. A different population will be used in this phase of the study namely, 1,200 subjects aged 12-45 years, from hospital clinics, students and staff of a medical school, housing projects, and various schools. The estimated termination date is March 1963.
Publications:
(1) "Some Social and Economic Factors Relating to Periodontal Disease among Negroes." Accepted for publication by the Jour. Am. Dental Assn., date unknown.
(2) Jour. Tenn. State Dent. Assn. 40: 21 (Jan.) 1960.
(3) Bulletin of Pan-Tenn. Dent. Assn., February 1960.
- C-151 A study to evaluate the anticariogenic effect of one and two applications of an 8 percent aqueous solution of stannous fluoride upon the deciduous teeth and the first permanent molars of children (2/26/62)
An error in the description of this project in Clearinghouse Listing 9 was caused by the omission of key words. In paragraph 3, line 4, the sentence should read as follows: "Approximately 140 students have received a single application of 8 percent stannous fluoride solution, and an application of distilled water on the successive day."
- C-158 Dental caries experience rates and levels of dental care (1/62)
A. H. Trithart, D.D.S., is now dental director, Tennessee Department of Public Health.
- D-24 Incidence and causation of acute respiratory disease in University of Wisconsin students (2/27/62)
The etiology of the common cold and several more acute respiratory diseases are under intensive investigation. Another principal investigator on the study is Elliot C. Dick, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Wisconsin Medical School.
Publications:
(1) Evans, A. S.: Bronchitis, pneumonitis and pneumonia in University of Wisconsin students. New England Jour. Medicine 265: 401 (Aug. 31), 1961.
(2) Dick, E. C., and Evans, A. S.: Etiology of pharyngitis-tonsillitis in University of Wisconsin students, 1953-1961. Bacteriological Proceedings (in press).

- D-29 Study of the incidence of beta hemolytic streptococcus (2/19/62)
Publication: Wisconsin Medical Journal 60: 643-648 (Dec.) 1961.
- D-33 Asian strain influenza: a sero-epidemiological study in two cities (12/61)
Irwin M. Rosenstock, Ph. D., is now an associate professor of public health administration at the University of Michigan School of Public Health.
- E-6 (1) Antibody surveys and immunity status of recruits to the 3 armed services; (2) antibody surveys in Alaska; (3) antibody surveys in various U.S. cities; (4) morbidity and antibody surveys in Charleston (West Virginia) and Phoenix (Arizona) (11/61)
John R. Paul, M.D., has retired. He will continue to work at Yale University, heading the World Health Organization Reference Serum Bank there.
Joseph L. Melnick, Ph. D., is now Professor of Virology and Epidemiology, and Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology, Baylor University, College of Medicine.
- F-5 Study of the community aspects of epidemiology of tuberculosis in Muscogee County (Georgia) (6/62)
Publication--Pub. Health Rep. 77: 461 (June) 1962.
- F-32 Studies in the applied epidemiology of tuberculosis (8/62)
Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 77: 566 (July) 1962.
- I-3 Longitudinal study of heart disease in Framingham (Massachusetts) (5/9/62)
Dr. Thomas R. Dawber reported the study's chief findings in a report for the District and Maryland Chapters of the Academy of General Practice in their meeting of May 9-10, 1962, in Washington, D.C.
- I-23 Case registry for rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis (2/4/62)
Publication--Pub. Health Reports 77: 17-28 (Jan.) 1962.
- I-32 Coronary Heart Disease Study Project (5/17/62)
The study will continue for at least another five years, according to Dr. Seymour H. Rinzler.
- I-43 Epidemiology of cardiovascular disease in a community (Tecumseh, Michigan) (2/21/62)
The study is continuing.
Publications: (1) Univ. of Mich. Med. Bull. 26: 307 (1960); (2) Circulation 24: 1092 (1961) abstract; (3) Circulation 24: 891 (1961) abstract; (4) Circulation 24: 966 (1961) abstract; (5) Pub. Health Rep. 76: 963 (Nov.) 1961; (6) Am. Jour. Pub. Health 52: 208 (Feb.) 1962.
- I-44 Problems associated with the use of antibiotics for the primary prevention of rheumatic fever (2/21/62)
Many problems have been discovered, and many solved. Several still remain, including refining utilization of fluorescent antibody and bacteriologic technics.
Publication: Am. Jour. Cardiology 5: 777-780 (June) 1960.
A report was presented at the Inter-American Congress of Cardiology, Rio de Janeiro, August 1960. The manuscript is in preparation for a current new report, 1960-1961.
- I-46 Prevalence of certain complications of atherosclerosis in Charleston County (S. C.) (3/6/62)
The initial field study has been made. At present plans are being made to recall from the field study those persons who have been selected for more complete examinations. It is estimated the study will end March 1964. There are no publications as yet.
- I-51 Physical activity, job responsibility, personal characteristics and ischemic heart disease (2/23/62)
At present the first round of examinations has been completed; the second round starts in the fall of 1962.
Results of the first round will be presented in a supplement in Acta Medica Scandinavica, which should appear early in 1963. This will provide information on the sample, the personal characteristics of the men in the sample, the prevalence of E.C.G. abnormalities, and the prevalence of clinically recognizable coronary heart disease.
- I-52 Onset and progression of heart disease among steel mill workers (3/6/62)
Starting soon is the fourth year of a 5-year study. Results of the study will be published soon after its completion, i.e. after May 1964 (journal and exact date unknown).

- I-56 Significance of amplitude and contour of ballistocardiograms (2/16/62)
Statistical analysis of the data is almost completed. Punch card analysis of the data secured on over 200 hospital patients has been completed.
Publication: *Circulation* 23: 714 (1961). Two more papers dealing with hospital patients have reached an advanced stage of preparation.
The principal investigator, Isaac Starr, M.D., is now Emeritus Professor of Therapeutic Research.
- J-5 A followup of the diabetes survey of Oxford (Massachusetts), to determine the present status of persons diagnosed as normal, prediabetic, and diabetic in the community survey of 1958 (3/15/62)
Publication: *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.* 179: 652 (Feb. 24), 1962.
- K-14 Pulmonary neoplasm research project (3/15/62)
Publication: *Archives of Environmental Health* 4: 59-72 (Jan.) 1962.
- K-28 Familial distribution of cancer of the breast--a followup study (2/28/62)
The work is still in progress. The principal investigators are now merely Alan Rubin, M.D., and Helen Abbey, Sc. D.
- K-29 Value of periodic examinations in detecting early lung cancer (6/62)
Capt. Robert B. Brown, MC, USN, was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, October 1961, and assumed command of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda (Md.), in February 1962.
- K-30 Compilation of cancer morbidity data in Allegheny County (Pa.) (2/16/62)
The study is continuing. The data will be discussed in the Annual Report.
- L-1 Yorkville Community Study (3/30/62)
Publication: Srole, Leo; Langner, Thomas S.; Michael, Stanley T.; Opler, Marvin K.; and Rennie, Thomas A. C.: *Mental health in the Metropolis--the Midtown Manhattan Study*, Vol. I. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1962. 428 pp.
- L-4 The Stirling County Study in Maritime Canada (3/19/62)
Publication: Leighton, A. H.: *The Stirling County Study--some notes on concepts and methods. Comparative Epidemiology of the Mental Disorders*, P. H. Hoch and J. Zubin (eds.). New York: Grune and Stratton, 1961.
The third volume of the three concerning Stirling County is being prepared.
- L-48 Relationship of psychiatric disorder and sociocultural factors (3/19/62)
Initial prevalence studies and investigations into relations of disorder and sociocultural factors in an urban, a rural and a non-Western setting have been completed. Prevalence counts in European settings, studies of adolescent and childhood disorders, and investigation into prevention are in progress.
Publication: Leighton, A. H., and Hughes, J. M.: *Culture as causative of mental disorders. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 39, July 1961.
- M-34 Early detection of cerebral damage in infants (3/28/62)
Publication: "Prematurity and Neurological Disorders"--*Henry Ford Hospital Bulletin*, September 1961.
Dr. Churchill is now Chief, Department of Research in Mental Retardation, Lafayette Clinic, 951 East Lafayette, Detroit 7, Michigan.
- N-55 A survey of physically handicapped persons in Minnesota (3/62)
Publication: *Am. Jour. Pub. Health* 52: 443 (Mar.) 1962.
- N-65 Noise-exposure survey of Air Force aircraft maintenance personnel (3/6/62)
The study was terminated January 1961. A summary of the final formal progress report was submitted to the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.
Publication: Kopra, Lennart L., and Strickland, Lee E.: *Noise exposure of B-52 and KC-135 aircraft maintenance personnel. U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Report 61-117* (1961). 16 pp.

- N-66 The relation of hearing loss to noise exposure (3/5/62)
 Publications: (1) Glorig, Aram: The effects of noise on hearing. Jour. Laryngology and Otology 75: 447 (May) 1961; (2) Nixon, J. C., and Glorig, A.: Noise-induced permanent threshold shift at 2000 cps and 4000 cps. Jour. Acoustical Society of America 33: 904 (July) 1961.
 Publication will continue in similar journals.
- N-69 Cleft lip and cleft palate research (5/1/62)
 A five-year report, 1955-1959, consisting of 275 pages, has been completed.
- N-70 Preschool hearing conservation program (3/26/62)
 Substitute the name of Duane Anderson for George J. Leshin, Ph. D., as Hearing Conservation Supervisor, and the person to write to for further information.
- O-37 Incidence of athletic injuries at Harvard University (2/24/62)
 Augustus Thronkike, M.D., retired June 1962.
- O-53 Selected environmental and human factors associated with incidence of farm accidents in Missouri (2/27/62)
 The survey of farms in Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, approximately July 1962; (2) "Human Factors Related to Farm Accidents in Missouri," Research Bulletin of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, approximately September 1962.
 Direct inquiries to Robert L. McNamara, Ph. D., Chairman, Department of Rural Sociology, 102 Sociology Building, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
- O-64 Athletic injuries at Harvard College (2/24/62)
 Augustus Thronkike, M.D., retired June 1962.
- O-65 The Contra Costa County (Calif.) Family Safety Survey (3/30/62)
 Additional principal investigators were Miss Constance Cavender, now Health Educator, San Diego County (Calif.) Health Department; and Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher, who was Chief Public Health Analyst, Contra Costa County (Calif.) Health Department. She is now retired.
 Publications: (1) California's Health (March 15), 1961; (2) Adult Leadership, Vol. 10 (Dec.) 1961; (3) Pub. Health Rep. 77: 511 (June) 1962.
 Direct inquiries to H. C. Blum, M.D., Health Officer, Contra Costa County, P.O. Box 871, Martinez, California.
- Z-49 Historiasmin and trichinella sensitivity in Kentucky (12/61)
 V. Pentti Kokko, M.D., Dr. P.H., formerly Deputy Chief, Laboratory Branch, Communicable Disease Center, PHS, Atlanta (Ga.), is now chief of the branch.
- Z-88 Investigation of psychological, physical and electrophysiological changes following delayed breathing at birth (2/20/62)
 The study is about completed.
- Z-90 Bacterial diarrheal diseases in New York State (2/21/62)
 Additional principal investigators are Anne M. Drislane, M.D., Assistant Director, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, and Albert H. Harris, Asst. Director, Division of Laboratories and Research both of the New York State Department of Health.
 The study on approximately one-half of the subjects has been completed. The estimated termination date is 1964.
- Z-100 Prevalence of phenylketonuria (3/26/62)
 On July 1, 1962, Helen M. Wallace, M.D., became professor of maternal and child health, University of California School of Public Health.
- Z-108 Epidemiology of peptic ulcer in New Haven (Conn.) (6/19/62)
 Four undergraduate classes and a sample of two graduate classes of Yale University have been studied to date. The faculty rating of Dr. Spiro is now Associate Professor.
 Publication: Niederman, James C.; Gilbert, Edward C.; and Spiro, Howard M.: The relationship between blood pepsin level, ABO blood group and secretor status. Annals of Internal Medicine 56: 564 (April) 1962.
- Z-110 An epidemiologic study of blood pressure (2/21/62)
 Data collection is to be completed March 1, 1962. Replacing Saxon Graham, Ph. D., as a principal investigator is Ido deGroot, Study Director, Department of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Research Institute, University of Buffalo.

- Z-112 Congenital anomalies as recorded on birth certificates (3/17/62)
Completed for second five-year period, 1956-1960, inclusive; publication of results in the Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, about July or August, 1962.
- Z-116 Congenital defects produced by consanguineous matings (2/27/62)
Collection of data is continuing. The faculty rating of Dr. Lips is now Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.
- Z-117 Incidence of dysmenorrhea in high-school and college girls (3/1/62)
Currently being studied are the following aspects of the project:
(1) The effect of special exercises for the prevention of dysmenorrhea in Junior High School girls.
(2) Evaluation of one of the components of the Golub Exercises for the treatment of dysmenorrhea.
(3) The relationship between physical fitness, dysmenorrhea and posture.
Publication: Am. Jour. Obstetrics and Gynecology 78: 152 (July) 1959.
- Z-126 Ulceration of the skin among all active Air Force personnel, dependent and retired military personnel. 7/5/61
Publication: Interoffice monograph issued April 1961 (Biometrics Report No. 66).
- Z-127 Epidemiologic and immunologic studies of Shigella sonnei dysentery (2/5/62)
Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 52: 61 (Jan.) 1962.

A - GENERAL MORBIDITY

A-293 The scope, characteristics and impact of government expenditures for medical care in New York City (3/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The study will seek to determine (1) what volume and what kind of medical care in New York City are presently paid for out of taxes, (2) the statutory mandates under which these funds are available and (3) the source of these funds--federal, state and local. The study will examine how the total public expenditure is distributed among the various components of medical care: for example, care in hospitals and other institutions, in clinics and in the home; the services of physicians, nurses, and other professional personnel; dental care, drugs and laboratory services. It will study the role of tax-supported services in relation to the total medical care in the city from all sources of payment, out-of-pocket, insurance and philanthropy.

Population: New York City.

Method of obtaining data:

1. By analysis of data already available in the records and reports of the department and agencies administering public programs that provide and/or pay for the medical care of the population of New York City.
2. By a household survey of a random sample of the population of New York.

Stage of progress:

1. The analysis of available data is in process.
2. The household survey is in the planning stage. (Sept.'61-Sept.'66)

ORGANIZATIONS: Office of Research and Program Planning, New York City Department of Health; Graduate Division, Hunter College

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Piore, Nora K., Assistant Professor of Economics, Hunter College; Consultant, New York City Department of Health
Wright, Frances M., Senior Research Associate, Hunter College; Biostatistician, New York City Department of Health
Sivin, Irving, Research Associate, New York City Department of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mrs. Nora K. Piore, Consultant, Public Health Economics, New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York 13, New York

A-294 A home care project in Albion (Mich.) (2/27/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Disease classifications of patients, with age, sex, and available services used.

Population: A population of 23,000 persons.

Method of obtaining data: Referrals to home care.

Stage of progress: The survey is in progress. (Oct. '60 - Oct. '63)

ORGANIZATION: Bureau of Hospital Administration, School of Business Administration, University of Michigan

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Griffith, John R., Assistant Professor of Hospital Administration, Bu. of Hosp. Admin., Sch. of Business Admin., University of Michigan

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Pending--(1) "Home Care for the Small Community" (organization and finance); (2) "Home Care--The Patient Load in a Small Community" (description of patients served, first year).
A monograph by the Bureau is anticipated in late 1963.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. John R. Griffith, Assistant Professor of Hospital Administration, Bureau of Hospital Administration, School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Number of patients, and visits to patients, by age, diagnosis, and source of fee payment.
Purpose: This study is part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's plans to obtain current data on the aged in order to evaluate progress in providing health services to the aged.
Population: Patients supplied nursing care in the home by public health agencies servicing 470 cities of population 25,000 or over.
Method of obtaining data: From existing records of public health agencies.
Stage of progress: The study design has been completed.
(Sept. '61 - July '62)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Nursing, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Levine, Eugene, Ph. D., Chief, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Nursing, BSS, PHS

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are no publication plans at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Eugene Levine, Chief, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

A-296 A cross-cultural health survey (7/20/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Health data from the population studied include a survey of physical and mental illness symptoms from all adults over the age of seventeen (using a revised form of the Cornell Medical Index Questionnaire); also available hospital records for the same population.
Purpose: To correlate the physical and mental health "ratings" of all adult (Eskimo) village residents with a second set of socio-psychological "ratings" having to do with the extent of rapid culture change, Western "identification," inter-cultural relations, etc.
In essence, this project is attempting to gain insight into conditions under which people may undergo rapid technical, social, and cultural changes without encouraging an increased rate of mental illness. Analysis of physical health is included as a vital adjunct to an analysis of mental health.
Population: At present, two communities are being investigated: Kaktovik, Alaska, with a population of approximately 140, is an extremely isolated North Alaska Eskimo village undergoing very rapid cultural changes as a result of the influx of a large DEW Line Site nearby; Wainwright, Alaska, population of 370, has had more contact with "Western culture," but of slower and of longer duration.
Method of obtaining data: Data have been gathered by questionnaire, using trained Eskimo interviewers under supervision of a project investigator. Medical records have also been studied (and will be studied in more detail later on) at the USPHS hospital at Barrow, Alaska. Personal medical data have also been obtained by direct interviewing of community members.
Stage of progress: The initial three-year study of Kaktovik has been completed and data analysis and write-up is in progress. Continual short term visits will be made, however, during this and future summers. Field study of Wainwright is now in process with data analysis and write-up scheduled to begin in September 1962. (June '58 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION: University of Oklahoma 1/

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Chance, Norman A., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma; Associate Professor of Medical Anthropology, University of Oklahoma Medical School

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: (1) American Anthropologist 62: 1028-1044 (1960).
(2) Tri-Service Conference on Research Relevant to Behavior Problems of Small Military Groups under Isolation and Stress, ed. S. B. Sells, Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Ft. Wainwright, Alaska (1962), pp. 57-61.
(3) American Journal of Public Health 52: 410-417 (March) 1962.
Other articles forthcoming within the next year will also have more data bearing on this project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Norman A. Chance, Transcultural Psychiatric Studies Section, McGill University, 509 Pine Street West, Montreal 2, Canada (on leave of absence from University of Oklahoma)

1/ The project has been funded from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Arctic Institute of North America.

A-297 National Mortality Sample Survey (2/16/62)

ABSTRACT: Purpose: The primary objective of the 1962 mortality sample survey is to make national estimates of the volume of hospital and institutional care provided to persons during their last year of life. (The study is similar to A-274 of Clearinghouse Listing Number 9.)

Types of data: Information is being collected on hospital utilization during the last year of life and on the socioeconomic status of deceased persons and their families.

Population: A sample of persons dying during the calendar year 1962. The survey is being conducted for 1 out of every 330 deaths that will occur during the year. The sample will contain about 5,000 deaths.

Method of obtaining data: Mail survey of relatives of deceased persons and of hospitals and institutions from which the deceased person was discharged during the last year of life.

Stage of progress: Planning. (Jan. '62 - Dec. '63)

ORGANIZATION: National Vital Statistics Division, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Sirken, Monroe G., Ph. D., Chief, Surveys and Actuarial Branch, National Vital Statistics Division, PHS, DHEW

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Monroe G. Sirkin, Chief, Surveys and Actuarial Branch, National Vital Statistics Division, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D.C.

A-298 A study of Wilmington's senior citizens (6/15/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: This study, which was initiated and financed by the Catholic Social Guild of Wilmington, attempted to answer some basic questions on the health, economic, social, recreational and housing needs of persons 60 years of age and over in the study area. Its sponsors were particularly interested in the possibility of developing a housing project designed specifically for older persons.

Population: A total of 466 persons within the city proper plus 130 in fringe areas were included in the study. It should be noted that the sample included representatives of all ethnic, racial and religious groups found in Wilmington, Delaware. A five percent simple random sample of all city blocks was drawn; every person 60 and over residing within the sample blocks was included in the study.

Method of obtaining data: All data were obtained by personal interviews.

Stage of progress: Completed. (May '60 - Oct. '61)

ORGANIZATIONS: Bureau of Social Research, The Catholic University of America; Catholic Welfare Guild, Inc.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Furley, Paul Hanly, Ph. D., Professor, Sociology; Director, Bureau of Social Research, Catholic University of America
Harte, Thomas J., Ph. D., Assoc. Professor, Sociology; Asst. Dir., Bureau of Social Research, Catholic University of America

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Wilmington's Senior Citizens. Studies from the Bureau of Social Research, No. 1. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1961. The report is available through the Catholic University of America Press, Washington 17, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: See publication

A-299 Human population laboratory for epidemiologic studies
(3/20/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: Data will be gathered to determine relationships, if any, between different modes of people's adapting to some socio-cultural aspects of the environment and different forms, indices and degrees of disease. The term "way of life" is used loosely to designate the independent variables. It includes physiological variables (e.g., exercise), psychological (e.g., anxiety, stress), sociological (isolation, crowding) and demographic factors.

Population: Population is a probability sample of the households in Alameda County, California, designed so that the sample can be used as a whole or be divided into subsamples for specific purposes. Provisions are made for longitudinal study.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained primarily by personal interview, telephone interview, and mail questionnaires. In addition, records will be used, and in selected situations doctors will be contacted.

Stage of progress: One wave is in the stage of data processing. On another wave, interviewing begins April 1962. (Nov. '62 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION: California State Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Breslow, Lester, M.D., Chief, Division of Preventive Medical Services, State Department of Public Health
Finan, John L., Ph. D., Principal Consultant in Behavioral Science, State Department of Public Health
Hochstim, Joseph R., Ph. D., Principal Statistical Consultant, Human Population Laboratory, State Department of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Reports will be issued intermittently.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Joseph R. Hochstim, Principal Statistical Consultant, Human Population Laboratory, State Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, California

A-300 A national survey of noninstitutionalized older people
in the United States (3/2/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: To determine the general physical capacity of older people, the relation of physical capacity to economic conditions, employment and retirement patterns, housing and family and social relationships. Various estimates about the life situation of older people will be derived from the survey data. Special attention will be given to the needs of older people for those services which would enable them to continue to live in their own homes despite declining physical capacity.

Data secured from the American survey will be compared with data secured from comparable surveys of the aged in Denmark and the United Kingdom. The Danish survey will be made by investigators at the Danish National Institute of Social Research, the British study by investigators at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Population: A nation-wide probability sample of all noninstitutionalized persons aged 65 and over in the United States. Total sample size will be 2,500.

Method of obtaining data: Interviews with older people.

Stage of progress: Nation-wide interviewing begins April 1, 1962. (Sept. '61 - June '65)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Sociology and Committee on Human Development, University of Chicago

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Shanas, Ethel, Ph. D., Research Associate (Associate Professor), Committee on Human Development and Department of Sociology, University of Chicago

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are not formulated at this time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Ethel Shanas, Research Associate, University of Chicago, Box 80, 1126 E. 59th St., Chicago 37, Illinois

A-301 A pilot study of infant morbidity and mortality among Eskimos
in the Bethel area of Alaska (2/27/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Information on all births and infant deaths will be collected in the study population for the study period. Pregnant women will be followed during the third trimester, and data regarding pregnancy and non-pregnancy related illness as well as information concerning deliveries, at home and in the hospital, will be collected. Basic data on infant nutrition and growth and development will be acquired, and surveillance of infant morbidity patterns will be maintained.

Purpose:

1. To determine, with accuracy, infant birth and mortality rates, and to obtain information on the incidence of prematurity in a remote Eskimo population.
2. To obtain basic data on the third trimester of pregnancy, birth practices, infant growth and development characteristics and nutritional patterns, and to maintain surveillance of infant morbidity patterns. The data are gathered in order to evaluate what role these conditions may play in the overall high mortality rate (estimated at 145/1000 for Bethel area Eskimos 1956-58).

Population: The population consists of all infants born into the 27 Eskimo villages in the Bethel area over the period of one year and the mothers of these infants. Total infant population will contain more than 300 individuals. The total population of the 27 villages approaches 6,000 (1960).

Method of obtaining data: The study is conducted as a longitudinal health survey, involving trimonthly visits of 4 research nurses to all study villages. During the visits data are obtained by examination and measurement of study infants and by interview and examination of mothers. Eskimo aides are located permanently in each village to assist with the investigations. Morbidity data are also acquired from existing records of clinic visits, hospitalization, and radio clinic reports.

Stage of progress: Initiation of the basic infant and maternal population is completed. Surveillance of the infants in this population will be completed by December 31, 1962. (Oct. '60 - Dec. '62)

ORGANIZATION: Epidemiology Section, Arctic Health Research Center, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Maynard, James E., M.D., Acting Chief, Epidemiology Section, Arctic Health Research Center, Public Health Service

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Final publication plans have not yet been formulated; however, a preliminary report (Sept. '61) is available from the Epidemiology Section, Arctic Health Research Center.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. James E. Maynard, Acting Chief, Epidemiology Section, Arctic Health Research Center, U.S. Public Health Service, Box 960, Anchorage, Alaska

A-302 Preschool screening project (3/19/62)

ABSTRACT:

Method of Approach: A pediatric screening clinic is proposed. This project would be an extension of present maternal and child health services. At this clinic, a limited number of screening procedures will be used. These procedures would include visual acuity and hearing tests, oral inspections and a short 10- or 15-minute mental health conference. Other screening procedures may be integrated into the clinic at a later date. The illiterate "E" chart will be used to test for visual acuity, the puretone audiometer for hearing loss, oral inspections to determine the extent of dental decay, and the interview for mental health screening.

Purpose of Clinic: The two primary purposes for establishing the screening clinic are:

1. To detect amblyopia ex anopsia, hearing loss, dental caries, and behavioral problems among children screened, and to refer these children for medical and/or dental attention.
2. To inform and educate parents of children screened at the clinic as to the importance of good health practices in maintaining the health of their children.

Other purposes of this project include the following:

1. To determine the casefinding rate for amblyopia ex anopsia and other sight conditions for this age group.
2. To determine the casefinding rate for hearing loss among children in this age group.
3. To determine other eye conditions detectable through the clinic's screening procedure.
4. To determine the effectiveness of volunteers to screen for amblyopia.
5. To determine the decay rate (def) of children in this age group (no local statistics available for this age group).
6. To determine feasibility of quick mental health screening procedure.

Population: 4-year olds.

Method of obtaining data: Interviewing and testing.

Stage of progress: The program begins in April. (Apr. '62 - Apr. '65)

ORGANIZATION: San Jose (Calif.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Bissell, Dwight M., M.D., San Jose City Health Officer
Miller, R. C., M.D., Assistant City Health Officer, San Jose Health Dept.
Hayakawa, John, Chief Public Health Educator, San Jose Health Dept.

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans have not been determined.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. D. M. Bissell, City Health Officer, 151 West Mission Street, San Jose,
California

A-303 Childhood obesity in relation to adult morbidity and premature
mortality (4/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. School health records from elementary schools in Hagerstown on children attending in 1923-28 for childhood weight status.
2. Current records of physical examination, chest x-ray, ECG, blood cholesterol, blood sugar, urinalysis; death certificates for subsequent morbidity and mortality developments.

Purpose: To correlate childhood weight status with adult morbidity (particularly cardiovascular) and premature mortality.

Population: Approximately 2,000 males, now between ages 45-53 (or deceased) who attended the elementary schools, and are now residing in the County. It is anticipated that at least 1,000 will be located to participate in the study.

Method of obtaining data:

1. Childhood height-weight data to be abstracted from original school records and applied to the Wetzel grid.
2. Adult data by physical examination, interview-history, laboratory tests, death certificates.

Stage of progress: The study population is being located and called to the health department clinic for examination. (Dec. '61 - Dec. '62)

ORGANIZATION:

Washington County (Md.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Cameron, W. Ross, M.D., Health Officer, Washington County Health Department
Abraham, Sidney, Statistician, Heart Disease Control Program, Division of
Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

Clifford, James L., M.D., Chief, Hypertension Unit, Heart Disease Control
Program, Div. of Chronic Diseases, PHS, DHEW

Collins, Gretchen E., Nutritionist, Hypertension Unit, Heart Disease Control
Program, Div. of Chronic Diseases, PHS, DHEW

Nordsieck, Marie, Public Health Analyst, Hypertension Unit, Heart Disease
Control Program, Div. of Chronic Dis., PHS, DHEW

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. James L. Clifford, Chief, Hypertension Unit, Heart Disease Control Program,
Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington 25, D.C.

A-304 Maturation and morbidity in young adults (1/9/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Morbidity over a 3-year period: nature, duration of all illness including total absenteeism.
2. Physical characteristics: height, weight patterns, etc.
3. Basic biologic attributes: birth rank, parental age, ethnic background, age at menarche, etc.
4. Academic performance before, during and after nurses' training.
5. Family health pattern: morbidity, mortality.

Purpose: Correlation of biological attributes (biotype) with morbidity and with nursing aptitude and performance (academic and practical).

Population: Student nurses. All persons completing the 3-year training period 1954-1958 (also those dropping out of training, for duration of training period).

Method of obtaining data: Existing records: complete morbidity and academic record for 3 years, plus basic biological data. Followup inquiries are planned.

Stage of progress: The study is in the initial stage. Data for one class have been abstracted. (Nov. '61 - Dec. '63)

ORGANIZATION: State University of New York College of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Hillman, Robert W., M.D., Professor, Environmental Medicine and Community Health, State University of New York College of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are indefinite, about 1963 or 1964.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Robert W. Hillman, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn 3, New York

A-305 An evaluation of climate control as a contributing factor to an effective educational program (5/31/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Differences between a naturally ventilated and a climate-controlled school, as follows:

1. Achievement in English, mathematics, science, and social studies.
2. Cost of initial construction.
3. Costs of operation.
4. Incidence of virus infections.
5. Upper-respiratory and allergy related problems.
6. Total and specific absenteeism causes.
7. Psychological factors (voting by students as to their comfort).
8. Other miscellaneous data.

Population: Approximately 800 in climate control experimental building (junior high school); approximately 1,140 in naturally ventilated campus style control school (jr. h. s.); approximately 1,420 in naturally ventilated single-loaded wing-style school (jr. h. s.). Experimental and control populations are quite typical of the other 60,000 students in this system. Selection is based only on the normal zoning procedure of any school.

Method of obtaining data: Active records during the two years of research. Instruments have been constructed and validated for this purpose (during the nine-month trial period). Physical environment is recorded continually on temperature-humidity charts. In the health data collection, there is a nurse at each of the schools.

Stage of progress: Completed trial period; completed first summer school; completed first full academic year; now preparing for second summer school of data collection. Health data analysis will not be completed for many months, possibly not until a health team comes in during the fall of 1962 for this purpose. (Oct. '60 - Sept. '63)

ORGANIZATIONS: CONDUCTING: Pinellas County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction; Florida State Board of Education

SUPPORTING: U.S. Office of Education; American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air conditioning Engineers; School Facilities Council

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Stuart, Fred, Project Supervisor, Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction

Curtis, Hazen, Ed. D., State Surveillance Officer to the Project, Florida State University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: First report will be in the Journal of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air conditioning Engineers; then there will be reports in other trade and educational journals. Other reports in the series will be submitted to appropriate journals for the content of the particular report. A final comprehensive report, in September 1963, will be prepared by the Board of Public Instruction for submitting to supporting agencies; it will then be made available to the public, with cost to be determined later.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. Fred Stuart, Supervisor of Climate Control, Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, Educational Services Division, 1895 Gulf-to-Bay Boulevard, Clearwater, Florida

A-306 Radiation Registry of Physicians (3/14/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Statistical information is received from initial and follow-up questionnaires mailed to each current and new member of the American College of Radiology and College of American Pathologists. Included is personal, professional, family and reproductive history with summary of lifetime radiological exposures for each member, spouse and their progeny.

Purpose: Purpose of the study is to conduct long-term prospective studies of radiologists and control groups to determine what effects, if any, chronic exposure to ionizing radiation has upon the health and longevity of radiologists and upon their progeny (genetic effects).

Population: Approximately 4,500 members of the American College of Radiology and 3,200 members of the College of American Pathologists.

Method of obtaining data: By initial questionnaire and followup questionnaire mailed to the surveyed groups by their respective College Headquarters. A Registry is to be established at the College Headquarters but statistical analysis of the Q data is to be performed by Drs. Seltser and Sartwell at the Johns Hopkins University. The followup questionnaires are to be mailed and analyzed at approximately two-year intervals.

Stage of progress: Colleges have mailed questionnaires in December 1961 and January 1962. Upon their receipt and registry recording, they are being forwarded to the Johns Hopkins University for data abstraction; then returned to the registry files. (Jan. '61 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council 1/

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Cannan, R. Keith, D. Sc., Chairman, Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council
Sartwell, Philip E., M.D., Professor of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health
Seltser, Raymond, M.D., Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are annual and final reports to the sponsors (National Institutes of Health and Atomic Energy Commission).
There is also a National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. R. Keith Cannan, Chairman, Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

1/ The study is under the guidance of an Advisory Committee to the Radiation Registry of Physicians (Chairman, Shields Warren, M.D.), and is supported by annual National Institutes of Health and Atomic Energy Commission grants.

A-307 Study of morbidity in hospitalized patients (5.25.62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Diagnosis by 4-digit subcategories (International List) according to: (a) 5-year age groups and sex; and (b) days of stay and sex.

Purpose: To study the pattern of hospitalization by diagnostic category.

Population: 899,000 Saskatchewan residents (98 percent of the total residents of the Province).

Method of obtaining data: Mechanical tabulation of the data concerning all patients hospitalized during 1960 under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, according to the principal diagnosis on the discharge form.

Stage of progress: The study was initiated in June 1961 and has been completed. (See A-49 of Clearinghouse Listing No. 1 and A-229 of Listing 7.)

ORGANIZATION:

Research and Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan (Canada) Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Ramsay, J. D., D.P.H., Director, Research and Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan (Can.) Dept. of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A limited number of copies of tabulation sheets are available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. J. D. Ramsay, Director, Research and Statistics, Saskatchewan Dept. of Public Health, Health and Welfare Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

A-308 The problems of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality (3/27/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Information is collected on every mother and baby in each of the participating hospitals. The information is put into useable tabular form and returned to each of the hospitals in the study project. In addition to the hospitals' own data, comparable summations for the geographic region in which they are located and for national values are included.

Purpose: The investigation has three primary functions: Research, Education, and Direct Service to Participating Hospitals. It is hoped that hospitals and their medical staffs will use the data in order to critically evaluate their own work and make use of new techniques and therapies as they become available.

Population: The present collection of data for the year of 1962 includes every maternity admission and newborn infant at each of the participating hospitals. One hundred and forty-four hospitals distributed over 43 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included in the study. At the end of the year 1962, approximately 450,000 mothers and babies will be included in the summaries.

Method of obtaining data: Data are collected by means of a suitable code sheet and returned to the headquarters unit for processing. The data are then put on magnetic tape and computer processed. The information is fed back to the participating hospitals as rapidly as possible so that it may be directly applied to clinical use.

Stage of progress: Information for 1961 is now being tabulated, and the continuing collection for 1962 is in progress. (Oct. '60 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

American Medical Research Foundation

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Kane, Sydney H., M.D., Pediatrician and Director of the Study

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Data for the year 1961 will be published in a publication of the American Medical Association during 1962.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Sydney H. Kane, Director, American Medical Research Foundation Perinatal Study, 4730 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania

A-309 Pilot study of nursing home costs (5/28/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: The purpose of the study is to measure the cost of nursing-home care and examine its relation to the size of the home, occupancy level, type of patient care need and care-providing capacity of the home. In addition, the project will develop measurement instruments for both cost and time-and-motion studies.

Population: The study will be made of a sample of nursing homes in Michigan stratified according to (a) the care needs of their respective patient-populations, and (b) the care-providing capacities of the home. Stratification variables will be based in part upon an analysis of the personal and medical characteristics of the patients.

Method of obtaining data: Data will be obtained through interview and existing records in nursing homes.

Stage of progress: The field survey will begin shortly.
(June '61 - June '63)

ORGANIZATION: Bureau of Public Health Economics, School of Public Health, University of Michigan

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Winter, Kenton E., Research Associate, Bureau of Public Health Economics, Univ. of Mich. Sch. of Pub. Health; Lecturer, Department of Community Health Services, Univ. of Mich. Sch. of Pub. Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. Kenton E. Winter, Research Associate, Bureau of Public Health Economics, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

A-310 Survey of Utah medical services provided by Utah physicians and hospitals, 1959 (6/18/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Patient visits to physicians; hospital in-patients and out-patients.

Population: Sample of patients of all doctors within Utah.

Method of obtaining data: Three questionnaires.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Mar. '59 - Apr. '61)

ORGANIZATIONS: CONDUCTING: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah
SPONSORING: Utah Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plans; Utah State Medical Association; Utah State Hospital Association; the physicians and hospitals of Utah

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Moffat, Ann H., Research Analyst, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Univ. of Utah
Harline, Osmond L., Ph. D., Director, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Univ. of Utah
Sargent, Ray L., Research Associate, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Univ. of Utah
Nelson, Claron E., Professor, Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Utah

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Results of the survey were published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, April 1961.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Osmond L. Harline, Director, Bureau of Economic and Business Research,
University of Utah, Salt Lake City 12, Utah

A-311 Administrative controls in Old Age Assistance hospitalization
(5/28/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose of the study is to describe the hospital utilization experience of Old Age Assistance recipients in States which have comprehensive medical care programs, and to account for differences in utilization between the States by determining the effect of various administrative control procedures on utilization, relative to other determinants of utilization. Data will be gathered on the number of hospital admissions, number of multiple admissions, average length of stay and number of days of hospital care utilized.

Population: The Old Age Assistance population in selected States will be studied.

Method of obtaining data: Data will be obtained from hospital and welfare agency records.

Stage of progress: The research design is being prepared.
(Jan. '62 - Dec. '64)

ORGANIZATION:

Bureau of Public Health Economics, School of Public Health, University of Michigan

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR:

Axelrod, S. J., M.D., Director, Bureau of Public Health Economics, and
Professor of Public Health Economics in Department of Community Health
Services, School of Public Health, University of Michigan

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

None reported

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. S. J. Axelrod, Director, Bureau of Public Health Economics, School of
Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

A-312 Study of persons who fail to qualify for a disability freeze
or benefit under the OASDI program (3/9/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The study is designed to determine, through cohort analysis, subsequent experience of persons who failed to meet the requirements for a disability freeze or benefit in 1957, 1958, or 1959. Its primary objective is to discover what changes occur in the disability and work status of these persons in the 3-year period following their denial and the relationship of such changes to a number of relevant factors and characteristics. The study will explore the extent to which these persons later qualify for a benefit or a freeze or become eligible for old-age benefits; the extent to which they have died; the relationship between these changes and age, sex, length of disability, diagnosis, mobility, residence, and reason for the denial; the extent to which these persons show evidence of ability to work as indicated by earnings subsequent to denial.

Population: The surveyed group comprises persons under age 65 who applied for a disability benefit or freeze under the old-age, survivors, and disability program. All of the group alleged severe and long-continued disabilities and inability to work.

Method of obtaining data: The data will be obtained from records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. The sample studied includes approximately 52,000 persons--20 percent of those who were denied in 1957 and 10 percent who were denied during 1958 and 1959.

Stage of progress: Analysis of data in the 1957 cohort is in progress. (May '60 - Dec. '63)

ORGANIZATION: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Goff, Phoebe H. (Mrs.), Chief, Disability Studies Section, Economic Studies Branch, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, SSA, DHEW
Lynn, Henry D., Social Insurance Research Analyst, Disability Studies Section, Economic Studies Br., Div. of Program Analysis, OA, SSA, DHEW

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Final publication plans are indefinite. However, as the study evolves, a series of reports will be prepared for distribution within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. Alvin M. David, Assistant Director, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Room 400, Social Security Bldg., Baltimore 35, Maryland

A-313 Migrant Project in Palm Beach County (Fla.) (5/10/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: The data will include the morbidity prevalence among a migrant population group in southeastern Palm Beach County, Florida. There will also be data in regard to various contraceptives used in the County Planned Parenthood program. The project is presently engaged in activities to provide needed medical services.

Population: The population group is composed of about 90 percent southern Negroes and 10 percent Spanish-speaking individuals.

Method of obtaining data: The information will be obtained through interview and medical examination.

Stage of progress: The project has completed its first year of activity; but the data have not been completely analyzed at present. (July '61 - July '66)

ORGANIZATION: Palm Beach County (Fla.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Brumback, Clarence L., M.D., Director, Palm Beach County Health Dept.
Kaufman, R. E., M.D., Assistant Director, Palm Beach County Health Dept.; Medical Director, Migrant Project

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Monograph by Florida State Health Department; American Public Health Association Journal; Public Health Reports.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. R. E. Kaufman, Medical Director of Migrant Project, P.O. Box 29, West Palm Beach, Florida

B - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD

B-15 Immunization study of North Carolina first grade school children (4/3/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Source of preschool physical examination (private physician, school physician, health department); date of each shot (as per record in school) of immunizing agent for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and smallpox; source of information on immunizations; and age, race, sex, etc.

Purpose:

1. To determine efficiency of existing immunization programs on the basis of school records.
2. To evaluate the adequacy of the school records system regarding immunization.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of existing laws and regulations regarding immunization and school records of immunizations.

Population: North Carolina first grade school children, September, 1961.

Method of obtaining data: The local health department nurse delivers forms to first grade teachers, instructs teachers as to proper completion of the forms, returns at later date, collects forms and returns them by mail to the State Board of Health.

Stage of progress: The data collection stage was finished March 1, 1962. The process of tabulating the data is now in progress. (Sept. '61 - May '62)

ORGANIZATION:

North Carolina State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Scarletis, Theodore, M.D., Pediatric Consultant, State Board of Health
Sauls, Harold, Biostatistician, State Board of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Plans are incomplete.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Chief, Public Health Statistics Section, State Board of Health, Raleigh,
North Carolina

B-16 A field trial in young school children of inactivated measles virus vaccine (4/2/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Serologic data to indicate vaccine antigenic characteristics; measles morbidity data to indicate vaccine effectiveness.

Population: The study population includes 330 vaccinated children and 319 who have received placebo.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained by direct observation of the study participants.

Stage of progress: The first twelve months of observation have now been completed. (Mar. '61 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

Erie County (N.Y.) Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Winkelstein, Warren, Jr., M.D., Epidemiological Consultant, Erie County Health Department
Jenss, Rachel, Sc. D., Director, Office of Biostatistics, Erie County Health Department
Gresham, Glen E., M.D., Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Karzon, David T., M.D., Department of Pediatrics and Bacteriology and Immunology, University of Buffalo School of Medicine
Mosher, William E., M.D., Commissioner, Erie County Health Department
Cox, Lawrence M., M.D., Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer, PHS, DHEW

PUBLICATION Journal of the American Medical Association 179: 398 (Feb. 10), 1962.
PLANS & REFS.: American Journal of Diseases of Children. Field Trial of Inactivated Measles
 Vaccine (in press).
 Progress reports will be issued from time to time; the first is expected in the
 fall of 1963.

FOR FURTHER Dr. Warren Winkelstein, Jr., Epidemiological Consultant (P.T.), Erie County
INFORMATION: Health Department, Room 601, City Hall, Buffalo 2, New York

C - DENTAL CARIES AND OTHER DENTAL CONDITIONS

C-166 A study of dental health related to socioeconomic level
(4/27/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) Dental caries.
- (2) Gingival conditions.
- (3) Malocclusion.
- (4) Stain on teeth.
- (5) Calculus.
- (6) Materia alba.

Voting on fluoridation plebiscites is also included in this study.

Population: Age range 6-12 years; three groups of children equally divided into high, middle and low socioeconomic groups; total 801. Included also are two other groups of 250 children each in adequate fluoride and low, non fluoride towns.

Method of obtaining data: Children are given oral examinations by a pedodontist (Castaldi) who examines for caries, gingival conditions, stain and calculus, and by Quigley (orthodontist) who examines for malocclusion, traumatized teeth and gingival pocket depth.

Stage of progress: Examinations are completed. I.B.M. cards are being analyzed by Zacherl. (Mar. '60 - Nov. '62)

ORGANIZATION:

Faculty of Dentistry, University of Alberta

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Castaldi, C. R., D.D.S., Professor of Pedodontics, University of Alberta
Quigley, W., D.D.S., Professor of Orthodontics, University of Alberta
Zacherl, W., D.D.S., D.D.P.H., Dental Health Officer, City of Edmonton

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A progress report of the study was published in the abstracts of the Journal of Dental Research, July-Aug. 1961; and a progress report was presented at the 40th general meeting of the I.A.D.R. (March 1962).
It is planned to publish this work in several installments in the Canadian Journal of Public Health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. C. R. Castaldi, Professor of Pedodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

C-167 The Riverdale (Toronto) Preschool Dental Project (4/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Ten dental indices were recorded for the preschool-aged children in an attempt to find out whether a significant difference would be obtained for the chosen dental indices due to a teaching and demonstration program (and referrals for treatment) of a dental hygienist. This teaching and demonstration program was afforded the parents on behalf of their preschool children.

Population: A somewhat biased group was surveyed. This was necessary because a true random sample was not possible until the children had reached school age.

One of the eight health districts of Toronto was chosen as the site of the diagnostic and educational project. This area was the Riverdale area. It portrayed a range of social, economic, and ethnic factors comparable to Toronto at-large. Two other health district areas were chosen as controls; they were Yorkville, an area which is socioeconomically favored, in North Toronto, and Moss Park, a somewhat depressed area adjacent to Riverdale.

Approximately 10,000 preschool children were seen between September 1955 and September 1960.

Method of obtaining data: By examination, interview. Findings are recorded on Hollerith Key punch I.B.M. cards. Followup examinations and recordings are made at yearly intervals.

Stage of progress: The project has closed officially. It has been incorporated as an integral part of the Department of Public Health for Toronto on a city-wide basis, and will be extended into all eight health districts as soon as dental hygienists are available. At present three health districts (Riverdale, University and Runnymede) are served by a dental hygiene team. (Sept. '55 - Sept. '60)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Dental Services, Toronto (Ont.) Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Grey, H. S., D.D.S., D.D.P.H., Director of Dental Services, Toronto (Ont.)
Department of Public Health
Compton, F. H., D.D.S., D.D.P.H., Editor, Journal Canadian Dental Association
Burgess, R. C., D.D.S., Division of Dental Research, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto
Mondrow, T. Z., Dental Hygienist
Grainger, R. M., D.D.S., D.D.P.H., M. Sc. D., Professor of Statistics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto
Nikiforok, Gordon, D.D.S., Professor and Chairman, Division of Dental Research, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: An interim report was first published by F. H. Compton in the Canadian Dental Association Journal, Vol. 25, No. 8, Toronto (August) 1959. At present there are no further publication plans.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. H. S. Grey, Director of Dental Services, Department of Public Health, 465 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Canada

C-168 Fluoridation of a community water supply with fluorspar (calcium fluoride) (8/23/61)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Decayed, missing and filled tooth rates per child.
Population: Elementary school children, kindergarten through eighth grade.
Method of obtaining data: Periodic dental examinations, using mirror and explorer under artificial light.
Stage of progress: The project is continuing. The first re-examination was made in the fall of 1961. (Oct. '58 - '64)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Law, Frank E., D.D.S., Professor, University of North Carolina 1/
Maier, Franz J., Chief, Fluoridation Engineering and Chemistry Laboratory, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, PHS, DHEW

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are uncertain at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Franz J. Maier, Chief, Fluoridation Engineering and Chemistry Laboratory, Division of Dental Health and Resources, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D.C.

1/ At the time this survey was reported, Dr. Law was Chief, Control Branch, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, PHS.

C-169 Dental caries experience of school children in Corvallis,
Oregon, after seven years of fluoridation of water (2/27/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Seven years after the adjustment of the fluoride content of the municipal water supply of Corvallis to 1.0 ppm, the dental caries experience of elementary school children was investigated. Fluoridation was begun in January 1953.

Corvallis school children, numbering 1,129, were examined and grouped as follows: (1) all available boys and girls, 12-17 years old on their last birthday, who had been examined in 1952, who had used the municipal water supply since fluoridation was initiated, and who had been absent from Corvallis not more than 3 months in any year since then; and (2) all available boys and girls, 5-12 years old, born and reared in Corvallis who had used the water supply since birth and who had been absent from Corvallis not more than 3 months in any year. Dental caries experience before and after fluoridation was compared and evaluated. Primary and permanent teeth were investigated.

Population: There were 708 children, 5-12 years old, who had used the Corvallis municipal water since birth; and 421 children, 13-17 years old, who had been examined by Dr. Hadjimerkos in 1952 (see C-47 of Listing 2), were re-examined in 1959 and had used the Corvallis municipal water since initiation of fluoridation. Emphasis was on the 708 elementary school children, born and reared in Corvallis, who had used the municipal water since birth.

Method of obtaining data: Oral examinations. They were performed and recorded by one examiner (G. T.), with the aid of explorer, mouth mirror, chip blower and good auxiliary light.

Stage of progress: Completed and published. (Nov. '59 - '60)

ORGANIZATION: Nutrition Research Laboratory, School of Home Economics, Oregon State University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Tank, Gertrude, D.D.S., Associate Professor, Nutrition Research, Oregon State University
Storvick, Clara A., Ph. D., Professor and Head, Home Economics Research, Oregon State University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Journal of Pediatrics 58: 528-537 (April) 1961.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Gertrude Tank, Associate Professor, Nutrition Research, Nutrition Research Laboratory, School of Home Economics, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

C-170 Experience after 5 years of fluoridation of city water supply
(5/18/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: A pre-fluoridation survey was done in 1956. In 1961, some areas of the city were used for followup, using the same numbers of school children in the same schools in 3 different age brackets, namely 6-8, 9-11, and 12-14 years.

Population: Groups of school children.

Method of obtaining data: By examination, by the school dentist on the staff of the Department.

Stage of progress: This study was initiated in the fall of 1961; it will be done again in the fall of 1966.

ORGANIZATION: Nova Scotia Department of Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Morton, Allan R., M.D., Commissioner of Health and Welfare

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: A report of the findings was given to the Board of Health of City of Halifax,
and published in the Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin.
Another report giving comparative results of pre-fluoridation and five years
experience has been mimeographed.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. Allan R. Morton, Commissioner of Health, 14 Market Street, Halifax,
Nova Scotia, Canada

C-171 Caries experience among children in two fluoridated communities
where the fluoride concentration was adequately maintained in
only one (2/27/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: DMF and df rates in all school-age children in Griffin (Ga.);
also caries experience rates and tooth mortality rates in Griffin. In this
city a seven-year fluoridation had been in operation under close surveillance as
to maintenance of fluoride levels. The data were compared with similar rates
among children of the same age from 8 different communities where no fluorides
exist in the water (percent improvement to be defined). The data were also
compared with the percent improvement in Marietta (Ga.) after 6 years of fluori-
dation which was known to be not adequately maintained.

Population: All school children in Griffin (white and colored) ages 6
through 15, compared with a similar group in Marietta (Ga.).

Method of obtaining data: Mouth mirror, explorer screening by local dentists
and public health dentists, all of whom were previously indoctrinated in cri-
teria and methodology.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Sept. - Dec. '61)

ORGANIZATION: Georgia Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS: Miller, Sidney L., D.D.S., Regional Dental Consultant, Georgia Department of
Public Health
Chrietberg, John E., D.D.S., Director, Branch of Dental Health, Georgia
Department of Public Health

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: Submitted for publishing consideration to "Public Health Dentistry" (Journal of
the American Association of Public Health Dentists).

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. S. L. Miller, Regional Dental Consultant, Georgia Department of Public
Health, Box 1326, Macon, Georgia

C-172 Dental care in nursing homes (5/2/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Descriptive and diagnostic data of the dental condition of
nursing home patients.

Population: All patients in at least half of the Brookline, Massachusetts,
nursing homes. This will encompass over 300 patients and at least 13 nursing
homes of various sizes. Ambulatory and bed patients, regardless of income
status, will be included. For any patient not examined, the reason for no
examination will be stated.

Method of obtaining data: Dental examination by a qualified dentist.
Lateral jaw x-rays will be taken on a representative sample of patients where
dental x-ray is specifically indicated.

Stage of progress: Examinations have been completed on 60 patients from two
nursing homes. (Jan. '62 - late '62 or early '63)

ORGANIZATIONS: Brookline Health Department; Massachusetts Dental Society

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS: Taubenhause, Leon J., M.D., Director of Public Health, Brookline Health
Department
McCormick, John G., Coordinator, Nursing Home Project, Brookline Health
Department
Maloof, Edward C., D.M.D., Director of Dental Health, Brookline Health
Department

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: Publication of the findings and program will be submitted in late 1962 or
early 1963 upon completion of the program; journals to be selected later.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. Leon J. Taubenhause, Director of Public Health, Brookline Health Department,
11 Pierce Street, Brookline 46, Massachusetts

D - ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES

D-46 Influence of air pollution on health and patterns of respiratory illness in children and student nurses (3/9/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Detailed information is available regarding school absenteeism in children and specific symptomatology in student nurses. The changes in air pollution levels will be correlated with symptomatology in both groups. In addition, the identification of specific respiratory viruses and serological changes in the latter group is in progress.

Population: The groups are elementary school children in several Los Angeles (Calif.) schools and student nurses in three hospitals.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained by interview and daily questionnaires regarding symptomatology in the nurses, and from the schools by special by special records completed by the nurse.

Stage of progress: Initial 3-month data collection period has been completed (July '61 - '65)

ORGANIZATION:

University of Southern California School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Wehrle, Paul F., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Univ. of Southern Calif. School of Medicine
Portnoy, Bernard, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Univ. of Southern Calif. School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There are none as yet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Paul F. Wehrle, Professor of Pediatrics, University of Southern California School of Medicine, 2025 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles 33, California

D-47 The natural occurrence of hemolytic streptococci and its significance (2/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

- (1) To determine the natural occurrence of the hemolytic streptococcus in the throats of school children during their first six school years.
- (2) To study some of the epidemiologic factors influencing the incidence and prevalence of hemolytic streptococci in these children.
- (3) To determine the significance of the presence of hemolytic streptococci in throats of these children in regard to illness.
- (4) To evaluate the fluorescent antibody technique as a method of detecting group A hemolytic streptococci in throat swabs and compare these results with those of culture.

Population: Three urban schools serving areas of Nashville and Davidson County (Tenn.), classified as high, middle, and low socioeconomically, and a fourth school serving Negro children. First grade children attending each of these schools will be selected, and the plan will be to follow the same groups of children through their first six years of school.

Method of obtaining data: A throat swab will be taken from each child every two weeks. Hemolytic streptococci will be grouped and typed serologically. Pre-infection and convalescent sera will be obtained from each child during the third and subsequent school years for antibody studies.

Stage of progress: The study is in its first year. (Sept. '61 - Aug. '66)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Quinn, Robert W., M.D., Professor and Head, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

None reported

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Robert W. Quinn, Head, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health,
Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine, Nashville 5, Tennessee

D-48 Studies of the occurrence of acute respiratory disease in
recruits at an Army training installation in California (4/3/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Observations are recorded on all medically-attended acute respiratory illness occurring in selected companies of recruits. Data include clinical diagnosis, presence or absence of fever and whether or not hospitalized. Blood specimens and throat washings are collected from randomly selected patients for virological studies. The aim of the study is to observe the incidence and patterns of occurrence of acute respiratory illnesses by recruit companies, and relate these insofar as possible to specific etiologic agents.

Population: The population consists of selected companies of Army recruits from a single training brigade. Twenty or more companies of 250 men each are observed through an 8-week period.

Method of obtaining data: Recruits are initially interviewed, specimens collected, and a special record initiated by noncommissioned medical corpsmen assigned to this project. Supplementary data are obtained from regular dispensary and hospital records.

Stage of progress: Laboratory and field data from the 1961-1962 respiratory disease season are now being analyzed. (Sept. '48 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, California State Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Lennette, Edwin H., M.D., Ph. D., Chief, Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, California State Department of Public Health
Stallones, Reuel A., M.D., Associate Professor of Public Health, School of Public Health, University of California

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Schmidt, N. J.; Fox, V. L.; and Lennette, E. H.: Immunologic identification of Coxsackie A21 virus with Coe virus. Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med. 107: 63-65 (May) 1961.
Lennette, E. H.; Stallones, R. A.; and Holguin, A. H.: Pattern of respiratory virus infections in Army recruits. Am. Jour. Hyg. 74: 225-233 (Nov.) 1961.
Schmidt, N. J.; Shinomoto, T. T.; Dennis, J.; Hagens, S. J.; Fox, V. L.; and Lennette, E. H.: A colorimetric test in a HeLa cell system for assay of neutralizing antibodies to ECHO viruses. Jour. Lab. and Clin. Med. (in press).

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Edwin H. Lennette, Chief, Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory,
California State Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4,
California

G - VENEREAL DISEASES

G-9 Sex behavior study of venereally infected teenagers (8/14/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Psychiatric interview of selected teenagers to identify the patient by type: normal, psychotic, neurotic, mental retardate.

Purpose: To attempt to determine some of the socio-psycho-economic factors that contribute to a venereal infection, with the ultimate plan of attempting to alter promiscuous sex behavior by education and counseling.

Population: A large urban area; group surveyed, a teenage venereal disease clinic population.

Method of obtaining data: Psychiatric depth interviews and case history, and case followup.

Stage of progress: Active and two-thirds complete. (May '61 - June '63)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Philadelphia (Pa.) Department of Public Health; Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Lentz, John W., M.D., Chief, Venereal Disease Control Section, Philadelphia Dept. of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A paper will be published by the Public Health Service on completion of the study.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. John W. Lentz, VD Control Officer, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 500 S. Broad St., Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania

H - ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM

H-5 Epidemiological study of arthritis in Haida Indians

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and method of obtaining the data: A total population survey of Haida Indians of Reserve status on the Queen Charlotte Islands comprising:

- (1) Clinical examination.
- (2) X-ray studies.
- (3) Serology studies.

This will give a point prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis in this population. Criteria used will be selected to allow comparison with similar studies under the Empire Rheumatism Council in England.

Purpose: The purpose is to define the prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis and to compare this with similar studies in other parts of the world.

Population: Adult Haidas over the age of 15 on Reserve status on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Stage of progress: The survey is completed; assessment of data is in progress. (Feb. - Mar. '62)

ORGANIZATION:

British Columbia Division, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Robinson, Harold S., M.D., Medical Director, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society
Gofton, John P., M.D., F.R.C.P.(C), Medical Consultant, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication is anticipated for the fall of 1962, probably in the Arthritis and Rheumatism Journal or a similar journal.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. J. P. Gofton, Medical Consultant, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society
Medical Centre, 900 West 27th Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada

I - HEART DISEASE AND OTHER CARDIOVASCULAR-RENAL DISEASES

I-59 Prevalence of congestive heart failure (2/21/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: All eight physicians in a county with a population of 18,000 and an additional 18 physicians, including two cardiologists in towns on the periphery of this county, who see patients from the county, are completing a brief precoded questionnaire on every patient who, in their opinion, has or has had heart disease, any symptoms of congestive failure, has taken or takes digitalis. The demographic characteristics of the county and the terrain are such that the vast majority of patients obtain their medical care within the county itself, and it is believed that this pilot study will help to clarify the dimensions of the problem of congestive heart failure as seen at physicians' offices, and should be helpful in designing more sophisticated studies at a later date.

A concomitant study of digitalis dispensing by the pharmacists within the county and in the surrounding towns provides an additional check on the dimensions of the problem of congestive heart failure and related conditions.

Population: Population at risk is a population of one county of 18,000 people.

Method of obtaining data: Precoded protocol is checked by physicians, and a related protocol is completed by dispensing pharmacists. All forms are numbered; physicians are visited regularly; meetings are held with the county medical society; conversations are held with the physicians' nurses and receptionists, and every effort is made to obtain reliable participation.

Stage of progress: Field work is in progress. Extension of field work beyond a six-month period after July 1, 1962, and any refinements of the study will await preliminary analysis of data now being gathered.
(Oct. '61 - July '62)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: White, Kerr L., M.D., Chairman, Department of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Vermont College of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are none as yet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Kerr L. White, Chairman, Department of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington, Vermont

I-60 King City (Calif.) family health study (4/10/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

- (1) Measurements of variables related, or thought to be related, to the development of atherosclerotic heart disease on all members of selected families, the purpose being to compare the inter- and intra-familial aggregation of these factors.
- (2) Ascertainment of clinical cases of atherosclerotic heart disease, using the Southern Monterey Medical Clinic facilities.

Population:

- (1) All families residing in the King City Union High School district who have a child enrolled in high school during the course of the Study.
- (2) All persons residing in the Southern Monterey County Hospital Service Area.

Method of obtaining data:

- (1) Interview, examination, and existing records.
- (2) Interview, examination, and existing records.

Stage of progress:

- (1) Initial interviews and exams have been completed.
- (2) Planning. (Oct. '61 - Sept. '66)

ORGANIZATIONS: Southern Monterey County (Calif.) Medical Clinic; University of California School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Andrus, L. Hughes, M.D., Southern Monterey County Medical Clinic
Miller, David C., M.D., Southern Monterey County Medical Clinic
Stallones, Reuel A., M.D., Associate Professor of Public Health, University of California School of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: It is too early for any publication plans.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Reuel A. Stallones, Associate Professor of Public Health, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California

I-61 Mercer County (West Va.) cooperative hypertension study (4/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: In cooperation with private physicians, the Mercer County Health Department Clinic and its home nursing family services, with industrial groups, and through community surveys, approximately 15,000 persons will be screened for elevated blood pressure.

Purpose:

1. To determine the incidence of elevated blood pressure in the county population aged 30-49.
2. To determine whether early treatment of mild primary hypertension decreases mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular-renal diseases.

Population: Of the 15,000 subjects between ages 30 and 49, with a diastolic blood pressure between 90 and 120 mm. Hg. in males and 95 and 125 mm. Hg. in females, and with no evidence of secondary hypertension or other complications or electrocardiographic abnormalities, approximately 500 will meet qualifications for inclusion as part of the study group.

Method of obtaining data: Following screening, persons with elevated blood pressure will have medical history, physical examination, and appropriate laboratory tests to determine eligibility for inclusion in the study. Once drug therapy is started, subjects will be followed for an indefinite period of time.

Stage of progress: Approximately 5,000 persons have been screened; potential candidates are being retested for elevation of blood pressure, and a determination of physical status for possible inclusion in the study group. (Apr. '61 - indef.)

ORGANIZATIONS: Mercer County (W. Va.) Health Department; Mercer County (W. Va.) Medical Society; Heart Disease Control Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dyer, N. Allen, M.D., Health Officer, Mercer County Health Department

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: The time of publication is indefinite. Preliminary findings may be made known in about two years.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. James L. Clifford, Chief, Hypertension Unit, Heart Disease Control Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

I-62 The detection of heart disease in children (4/6/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The mass field test was conducted to assess the capabilities of an automated tape recording unit as a device for rapid screening for heart disease.

Population: Thirty-three thousand children randomly distributed throughout the Chicago (Ill.) public school system. The selection was made with epidemiological factors in mind.

Method of obtaining data: Physician-readers listened to the recordings at the rate of 140 subjects per hour, recalling for examination each child considered to have a suspicious heart sound. Those designated for further study after examination at recall were followed in an attempt to establish a documented diagnosis of heart disease.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Apr. '59 - June '60)

ORGANIZATIONS: Bureau of Medical and Health Services, Chicago (Ill.) Board of Education;
Chicago (Ill.) Board of Health; Northwestern University Medical School;
Children's Screening Committee, Chicago (Ill.) Heart Association

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Smith, Jacques, M.D., Associate Professor in Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School
Abrams, Irving, M.D., Director, Bureau of Medical and School Health Services, Chicago (Ill.) Board of Education
Miller, Robert A., Chief Cardiologist, Department of Cardiology, Children's Memorial Hospital (Chicago, Ill.)
Stamler, Jeremiah, Director, Heart Disease Control Program, Chicago (Ill.) Board of Health
Zielman, Joel, formerly Program Director, Chicago Heart Association
Hahneman, Betty, member of Attending Staff, Wesley Memorial Hospital (Chicago)
Paul, Milton H., Director, Cardiovascular Laboratory, Children's Memorial Hospital (Chicago)
Restivo, Ray M., Project Coordinator, Chicago Heart Association

PUBLICATION CIRCULATION 25: 85 (Jan.) 1962.

PLANS & REFS.: Journal of School Health 32: 41 (Feb.) 1962.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. Ray M. Restivo, Project Coordinator, Chicago Heart Association, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois

I-63 Physiological characteristics of populations in high and low coronary heart disease death rate areas (4/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

It is hypothesized that men living in high-coronary death rate areas have higher serum cholesterol levels and differ in other characteristics than men living in low coronary death rate areas.

Types of data: Male postal employees will be requested to provide blood for serum cholesterol determinations and other laboratory tests. Obesity will be estimated from height-weight and from skinfold measures. Electrocardiograms, blood pressures, and other tests will be made which seem to be of value, and which can be taken in a short period of time.

Purpose: To determine serum cholesterol levels and other physiological characteristics of specified population groups in extremely high and low death rate areas.

Population: Approximately 1,000 male postal employees in the two areas (Lancaster County, Nebraska and Richmond County, Georgia).

Method of obtaining data: Data will be collected by examination and through interview.

Stage of progress: Preliminary planning is underway. Examinations are to begin about September 1962. (Sept. - Dec. '62)

ORGANIZATION: Heart Disease Control Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Banta, James E., M.D., Chief, Coronary Heart Disease Unit, Heart Disease Control
Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Sauer, Herbert I., Statistician, Ecology Field Station, Heart Disease Control
Program, PHS, DHEW
Hall, Homer K., Public Health Advisor, Coronary Heart Disease Unit, Heart
Disease Control Program, PHS, DHEW

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. James E. Banta, Chief, Coronary Heart Disease Unit, Heart Disease Control
Program, Division of Chronic Diseases, U.S. Public Health Service,
Washington 25, D.C.

J - DIABETES

J-13 Diabetes Screening Project (3/19/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

Purpose of clinic:

1. To find unrecognized diabetics and follow them up to assure diagnosis and treatment.
2. To promote the understanding of diabetes through education of the patient, his family, professional groups, and the community as a whole.
3. To mobilize community services (medical, nursing, social, laboratory, nutrition, and rehabilitative) in the interest of diabetics.

Evaluation: Aspects of evaluation to be considered:

1. Statistics for diabetes in this type of clinic.
2. Completeness of followup.
3. Increased community awareness of diabetes and its effects.

Population: The population base comprises persons over 35 years of age.

Method of obtaining data: Blood sugar test with use of clinitron.

Stage of progress: The program begins in April. (Apr. '62 - Apr. '65)

ORGANIZATION:

San Jose (Calif.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL

Bissell, Dwight M., M.D., San Jose City Health Officer

INVESTIGATORS:

Williams, Mary, M.D., Medical Director, Sight Conservation, San Jose Health Department

Hayakawa, John, Chief Public Health Educator, San Jose Health Department

PUBLICATION

Publication plans have not been determined.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. D. M. Bissell, City Health Officer, 151 W. Mission Street, San Jose, California

J-14 Study of abnormal carbohydrate metabolism in pregnancy (3/1/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Evaluation of screening criteria for abnormal carbohydrate metabolism during pregnancy, and evaluation of the development of frank diabetes among abnormal, treated and control groups. Data are collected on past pregnancy history, large baby births and diabetes in the family. Glucose tolerance tests are given over length of the study.

Purpose: To determine if women with abnormal carbohydrate tolerance in pregnancy develop frank diabetes at a higher rate than those with normal tolerance.

Population: The study includes patients registering for prenatal care at Boston City Hospital and Boston Lying-In Hospital. Those with abnormal carbohydrate metabolism were placed in treated and untreated groups with a control group randomly selected from negatives.

Method of obtaining data: History items are obtained by interview; most other data are collected by direct physical and laboratory examinations.

Stage of progress: Screening has been discontinued and present emphasis is given to the long term followup of the three groups. The total being followed is over 900 women. (Apr. '54 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Field Research Facility, Diabetes and Arthritis Branch, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Boston University

PRINCIPAL

O'Sullivan, John B., M.D., Medical Director, Field Research Facility, Diabetes and Arthritis Branch, PHS, DHEW

INVESTIGATORS:

Gellis, Sydney S., M.D., Chief, Pediatrics, Boston (Mass.) City Hospital

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

New England Journal of Medicine 264: 1082-1085 (May 25), 1961.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. John B. O'Sullivan, Medical Director, Diabetes Field Research Facility,
U.S. Public Health Service, 77 Warren Street, West Hall, Brighton 35,
Massachusetts

J-15 A Family Health Survey (6/16/61)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The survey is a continuing review of families with a history of diabetes and "normal" University employee families. Complete health examinations including examination of many biochemical parameters are conducted annually in the groups listed under "Population." Glucose, cortisone-glucose, and insulin tolerance tests as well as electrolyte, protein and lipid patterns and liver and kidney function tests are performed.

These studies provide the baseline for many of the other studies aimed at specific clinical problems.

Population:

- I. Relatives of a child with diabetes (250 individuals).
- II. Health University employees (250).
- III. Known adult diabetics (500).

Method of obtaining data: Interview, examination and performance of laboratory tests.

Stage of progress: This is a continuing study, in the fifth year of operation. ('55 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

Addison H. Gibson Laboratory, and the Department of Research Medicine,
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Moses, Campbell, M.D., Director, Addison H. Gibson Laboratory, University of
Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Danowski, T. S., M.D., Professor of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of
Medicine

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

There are none at this time.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Campbell Moses, Addison H. Gibson Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh
School of Medicine, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

K - CANCER

K-35 Geographic pathology field study on urinary bladder cancer in New Orleans, La. (2/21/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The objective of this project is to complete an extensive questionnaire study of patients with newly diagnosed urinary bladder cancer in a southern U.S.A. city with a high incidence of bladder cancer compared to two other southern cities. (Dorn and Cutler, Morbidity from Cancer in the United States, Public Health Monograph No. 56.) The data will be analyzed with a view to identifying factors associated with cases of urinary bladder cancer. Basic data on the incidence and pathologic (microscopic) diagnosis of the cancers are being obtained.

Population: An estimate will be made of the resident population of New Orleans at the mid-point of the study, by age, sex, and color on the basis of information obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Method of obtaining data: For the area under study and the period of study all patients possible with the diagnosis of urinary bladder cancer are interviewed, and an equal number of control patients as well. Records are kept of the small number of patients not interviewed, their diagnoses, and the reasons for failure to interview.

Names of patients are obtained for interview through close cooperation with pathology laboratories, practicing physicians, and other hospital personnel.

Stage of progress: About 350 patients with bladder cancer and an equal number of control patients have been interviewed. (Feb. '58 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Dunham, Lucia J., M.D., Medical Officer, USPHS, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Stewart, Harold L., M.D., Chief, Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Dorn, Harold F., Ph. D., Chief, Biometrics Research Branch, National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health

Rabson, Alan S., M.D., Senior Surgeon, USPHS, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A report will be submitted for publication after the project is completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Lucia J. Dunham, Medical Officer, Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda 14, Maryland

K-36 A community cancer demonstration project: cervical cytology survey (1/23/61)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: This is an operational research project made possible by a special grant from the Cancer Control Program of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Purpose: The objectives of the Program include determining the prevalence of uterine cancer in the target population, to demonstrate the feasibility of doing Papanicolaou smears to the responsible Health authorities of the community and to find early uterine cancer in this specific group.

Population: Aid to Dependent Children recipients in the State of Florida, a medically indigent welfare group.

Method of obtaining data: A team of physician, nurse, health educator, program advisor and clerk, working through the county health departments, will examine the ADC recipients by vaginal aspiration and cervical scrapings. The slides are sent to local pathologists and to the central cytology laboratory for examination. If suspicious or positive, the patient is referred to one of the 22 tumor clinics of the State for further study. If the biopsy is positive the patient is brought to treatment.

Stage of progress: The pilot program in Dade County, Florida, has been completed. (Jan. '60 - June '62)

Extension to the other counties of the State is now in progress.

ORGANIZATION: Florida State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Fulghum, James E., M.D., Project Director; Director, Division of Chronic Diseases, Florida State Board of Health
Klein, R. J., M.D., Team Physician, c/o Florida State Board of Health
Anderson, W. A. D., M.D., Director, Central Cytology Laboratory, Jackson Memorial Hospital

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are not finalized.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. James E. Fulghum, Director, Division of Chronic Diseases, Florida State Board of Health, 1217 Pearl Street, Jacksonville, Florida

K-37 The incidence of neoplasia in women treated with x-rays for post-partum mastitis (6/18/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Health information will be collected by mail survey. A check list of illnesses and operations, including those related to tumors and other neoplastic disease, will be included. A specific question regarding breast disease will also be asked.

Purpose: To test the relationship between radiation exposure for post-partum mastitis and the subsequent development of neoplastic disease.

Population: The study group will be composed of approximately 600 women who received x-ray therapy for post-partum mastitis in Rochester, New York, during the period 1940-1960. A control group will be chosen at a later date if the number of tumors observed in the experimental group appears to be above expectation on the basis of New York State cancer incidence rates. It is estimated that between 3 and 4 cases of breast cancer will occur spontaneously in the study group.

Method of obtaining data: Information will be collected from the mothers by mail questionnaire. Followup procedures will include certified mail and personal interviews. Physicians and hospitals will be contacted for all suspected cases of neoplasia.

Stage of progress: The data are being collected. (May '62 - May '63)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Radiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Hempelmann, Louis H., M.D., Chairman, Department of Radiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry
Pifer, James W., Assistant, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry
Toyooka, Edward T., M.D., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Ames, Wendell R., M.D., Director, Monroe County (N.Y.) Department of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Future publication plans are undetermined.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Louis H. Hempelmann, Chairman, Department of Radiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, 260 Crittenden Boulevard, Rochester 20, New York

L - MENTAL DISEASE

L-53 Psychiatric Case Register for State of Maryland (4/13/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The Maryland psychiatric case register is a cumulative file of statistical data on Maryland residents who have been reported as patients by psychiatric inpatient and outpatient facilities in Maryland or the District of Columbia. In addition to psychiatric facilities, it is planned to collect reports from other community agencies providing services to mentally disturbed patients, such as vocational rehabilitation services, family service agencies, special services of the schools, etc.

The information reported to the registry on each patient includes: identification (for linking reports for the same person), age, sex, color, marital status, diagnosis, services received, and dates of admission and discharge or of other disposition.

Purpose: (1) To study the longitudinal psychiatric history of individuals under care of psychiatric facilities in order to observe the natural history of the disorder, probabilities of readmission to psychiatric facilities following discharge, flow of patients between facilities; (2) to determine unduplicated counts of persons under care at any time, rates of admission to psychiatric care during a year, etc.

Population: Maryland residents of all ages who are admitted to defined inpatient or outpatient psychiatric facilities in the State of Maryland or to facilities in the District of Columbia. Identity of individuals is confidential.

Method of obtaining data: Reports on admission and discharge to defined facilities. There is also utilization of data already collected for administrative purposes, and for reporting to the National Institute of Mental Health.

Stage of progress: The study is in progress. Information will be used for research purposes only. (July '61 - indef.)

ORGANIZATIONS: Maryland State Department of Mental Hygiene; Maryland State Department of Health; National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Gerwitz, Kurt, Chief Statistician, Maryland State Department of Mental Hygiene
Bahr, Anita K., Sc. D., Chief, Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health
Phillips, William, Jr., Digital Computer Programmer, Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: (1) Public Health Reports 77: 503 (June) 1962.
(2) "The Planned Uses of a Statewide Psychiatric Register for Aiding Community Mental Health Programs"--presented at the annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, Los Angeles, California, March, 1962.
(3) "Person-matching by Electronic Methods"--to be submitted to the Journal, Association for Computing Machinery.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Anita K. Bahr, Chief, Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland

L-54 The prevalence of alcoholism in an urban community (2/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Data identifying alcoholics are collected through a survey so that rates may be computed for the total community, for special areas and for special sub-groups. Information is gathered to make statistical comparisons of alcoholic families with the sample as a whole with regard to such factors as job stability, mental and physical health, family roles and division of responsibilities as well as other social and cultural characteristics. These data are gathered in order to expand knowledge about the epidemiology of alcoholism in a "normal" community.

Population: A probability sample of households in the Washington Heights Health District.

Method of obtaining data: Interviewing.
Stage of progress: Analysis of the data and writing are in progress.
(May '61 - Jan. '63)

ORGANIZATION: National Council on Alcoholism

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Alksne, Harold, Associate Director, Research Department, National Council on Alcoholism
Bailey, Margaret B., Director, Research Department, National Council on Alcoholism

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are not decided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. Harold Alksne, Associate Director, Research Department, National Council on Alcoholism, 2 East 103 Street, New York 29, New York

L-55 Social structure and demoralization (10/31/61)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: This is a study of the relationship between success values, opportunity structure, social isolation, community structure and demoralization (Srole's anomia). Data were gathered to test the following hypotheses by systematic sample:

1. Class and demoralization are inversely associated.
2. Class and relative social isolation are inversely associated.
3. Relative social isolation and demoralization are directly associated.
4. Urbanization and demoralization are inversely associated.

There were other hypotheses, too numerous to mention.

Population: Three samples: (a) systematic sample of 618 dwelling units, adult (age 18 and over) interviewed in each; (b) three purposive systematic samples of sections of three communities in central New York (total N=208)—high suburban, moderate suburban and rural village; (c) systematic sample of 227 dwelling units (183 of them from the original 618) in the same small city.

Method of obtaining data: Interview: systematic, pre-coded and open-ended.
Stage of progress: Writing reports. (April '58 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION: College of Education at Cortland, State University of New York

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mizruchi, Ephraim H., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Sociology, College of Education at Cortland, State University of New York

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: American Sociological Review, October 1960.
A paper was read before the American Sociological Association, St. Louis (Mo.), September 2, 1961 (by the principal investigator).
A complete monograph is to be published by the Free Press of Glencoe (Ill.); the expected date is 1963.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Ephraim H. Mizruchi, Associate Professor of Sociology, State University of New York, College of Education, Cortland, New York

L-56 A statistical analysis of the incidence of mental disease among Negroes in New York State (4/10/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and method of obtaining data: The data are based upon statistical schedules of first admissions to all hospitals for mental disease in New York State from October 1, 1958 to September 30, 1961.

Population: New York State.

Stage of progress: Statistical analyses are complete. ('58 - Dec. '63)

ORGANIZATION: Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Malzberg, Benjamin, Ph. D., Principal Research Scientist, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Benjamin Malzberg, Principal Research Scientist, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 240 State Street, Albany 1, New York

L-57 Community management of rural mental patients. I. A morbidity survey (6/22/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Active prevalence of popularly recognised major mental disorder. Prevalence is for a 1-year period; not "lifetime" or 1 day. Activity is assessed by current symptomatology, not by history. "Popularly recognised" refers to the use of key informants rather than to direct interview by psychiatrists; and "major mental disorder" refers to the psychoses and such other disorders as would commonly be regarded as requiring mental hospital care in modern North American culture.

Population: Eight communities in Eastern Canada, divided into 'old' French-Canadian; 'new' French-Canadian; Anglo-Canadian; Irish-Canadian. The total population is approximately 14,000, definition being by 1961 Census boundaries and by lists of electors or electoral areas.

Method of obtaining data: Interviews with local medical practitioners, followed by interviews with key lay informants and by search of psychiatric records in all likely hospitals.

Stage of progress: Basic survey data from all eight communities are now complete, but further informants will be sought in most areas in order to clarify psychiatric status of many borderline 'cases.' Polish- and Dutch-Canadian communities may be added to the study. (Apr. '61 - Apr. '64)

ORGANIZATION: McGill University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Murphy, H. B. M., M.D., Ph. D., D.P.H., Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are not yet formulated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. H. B. M. Murphy, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, 509 Pine Avenue, Montreal, Canada

L-58 A statistical analysis of the incidence of mental disease among Jews in Canada (4/10/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: The data are based upon schedules of first admissions to hospitals for mental disease in Canada, 1950-1952.

Population: Canada.

Method of obtaining data: Punched cards are prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the schedules of the mental hospitals.

Stage of progress: The data are being analyzed. ('59 - Dec. '63)

ORGANIZATION: Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Malzberg, Benjamin, Ph. D., Principal Research Scientist, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Benjamin Malzberg, Principal Research Scientist, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 240 State Street, Albany 1, New York

L-59 Child development following maternal mental illness (3/6/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: This is an epidemiologic study addressed to the following specific question: Is there an association between the fact of a child's mother being hospitalized for mental illness during the child's first 12 months of life and evidence of psychological maladjustment of the child at age 11 or 12?

Analysis of the data will be by comparison of matched pairs as to difference in grade level rating. The average difference between study cases and controls will be tested for statistical significance using a null hypothesis. The data will also be scrutinized for other suggestive associations which could lead to hypotheses to be tested in further studies.

Population: The plan of investigation is a controlled cohort study. The study group consists of all children born alive within 12 months preceding hospitalization to a 40 percent systematic sample of all women, aged 15 to 44 inclusive, ever married, and admitted for the first time to public, private or Veterans Administration mental hospitals in Massachusetts during 1950. When originally assembled this cohort contained sixty-nine children. The comparison group consists of an equal number of children matched for live birth, age, place of birth (same city or town), sex, age of mother (same 5-year age group), race of mother, and occupation of father (using occupational groups designed to reflect socioeconomic class level). Selection of the control group was an otherwise random process of taking the next qualifying individual in the chronologically ordered registry of births in which each study case was found.

Method of obtaining data: Data collection will be primarily from the school authorities where each child in the combined cohort is presently located, using academic functioning as an empirical indicator of psychological adjustment. It is hoped that for each child comparable information can be elicited by written communication with appropriate school personnel regarding grade level at which child is functioning, in terms of nationally standardized achievement test scores, and also about child's intelligence as measured by group or individual intelligence tests.

Stage of progress: The search for children is almost completed, including locating them in school. Collection of data from school records is about to begin. (Jan. '61 - Dec. '62)

ORGANIZATION:

Harvard University, School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR:

McClellan, Samuel G., M.D., Research Fellow in Community Mental Health, Harvard University, School of Public Health

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

There are no definite plans.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. S. G. McClellan, Research Fellow, Harvard University, School of Public Health, 55 Shattuck Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

L-60 Problem children in the elementary schools (3/26/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose of the study is to determine the early characteristics of children who present patterns of disturbed and/or disturbing behavior to the elementary schools, with emphasis on the characteristics commonly associated with emotional disturbance. The data include information relating to academic failures, absenteeism, learning, health and behavior problems as well as teachers' evaluations of underlying causes, contributing factors, peer relationships and prognoses.

Population: The population consists of the 12,000 children in the first, third, and fifth grades of the Onondaga County public schools in 1959-60, exclusive of Syracuse City.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained from routine school records and teacher interviews.

Stage of progress: At present, an initial report has been published, and a second is in progress. (Sept. '60 - Aug. '62)

ORGANIZATIONS: Mental Health Research Unit, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene;
Onondaga County (N.Y.) School Boards Association

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Cumming, John, M.D., Director of Psychiatric Research, Mental Health Research Unit, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene
McCaffrey, Isabel, Associate Biostatistician, Mental Health Research Unit, New York State Dept. of Mental Hygiene

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Onondaga County School Studies, Report No. 1: Emotional disturbances and related characteristics: introduction and general findings.
An interim report is in progress and should be available September 1962.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Miss Isabel McCaffrey, Associate Biostatistician, Mental Health Research Unit, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, 333 E. Washington Street, Syracuse 2, New York

L-61 Industrial mental health project (1/4/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data concerning mental health are being collected on over three hundred industrial employees divided among the groups described under "Population." The data to be obtained on all employees include approximately three supervisory reports on each employee, and information from plant medical and personnel records. Additional information on the experimental group includes a minimum of two psychiatric interviews, psychological test data, information concerning collateral interviews when such are performed, and information regarding the status of referrals when such are made.

Purpose: The comparison is planned to investigate the possible values of early detection of emotional problems in industry and the contribution to be made by a mental health team. The study is also planned to investigate effectiveness of psychological tests as screening devices in industry.

Population and method of obtaining data: The following six groups are being studied: "normals", ie. employees not presenting personnel or medical difficulties; "short-term absentees" who have excess absences of 4 days or less; "long-term absentees" who show a tendency to be off work for periods more than 4 days; "accident prone employees" whose record indicates more than one major accident or repeated minor accidents or close calls; employees with efficiency or interpersonal problems; and employees with excess non-productive medical clinic visits. Approximately 50 percent of each group is being intervened with by an interdisciplinary mental health team. In addition to the formal groups being studied, the team is concerned with various other problem and sociological subgroups, and is making active use of consultants in the study of these subgroups.

At the end of the five-year period those experiencing intervention (experimental) will be compared to those who have been studied by record and supervisory data only (controls) and have been offered no psychiatric help or referrals.

Stage of progress: Several publications and presentations have resulted from this project. At present the team is formulating specific hypotheses to be tested at the end of the period, and is coding the available information for an intermediate computer study of the present information. In preparing the coding system the team is considering the information which will be needed at the end of the study as well, to make the present coding comparable with the final results. (Sept. '59 - Aug. '64)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Psychiatry, and Department of Preventive Medicine and Industrial Health, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Ross, W. Donald, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry; Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine, Univ. of Cincinnati Coll. of Medicine
Powles, William E., M.D., Assistant Professor of Psychiatry; Instructor in Industrial Medicine, Univ. of Cincinnati Coll. of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: (1) Cincinnati Jour. Medicine 41: 225-227 (1960).
(2) Ohio State Medical Jour. 55: 1654-1657 (Dec.) 1959.
(3) "Some Problems in Research in Industrial Mental Health." Thirteenth International Congress on Occupational Health (1960).
(4) "Case-finding and Interviewing Methods for a Prev. Occup. Psychiatry Program." Third World Congress of Psychiatry (1961).
(5) "Some Patterns in Work Adjustment and Psychological Test Performance" (relates to problem drinking among industrial employees). Ohio Psychiatric Assn. (1961).
(6) There are periodic progress reports, and special reports in selected areas of industrial mental health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Leslie W. Prentice, Research Psychologist, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Room 3-A, Eden and Bethesda Avenues, Cincinnati 19, Ohio

L-62 A nationwide study of job-related tension (6/11/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: The purpose of this project is to determine the prevalence of high levels of job-related tension in the American labor force, and to test two hypotheses about job factors that lead to tension: (1) job requirements to interact with individuals who are located outside the boundaries of one's own department or organization tend to produce high tension in wage and salary workers; (2) supervisory responsibility is associated with high tension.

The project is designed to collect data on these job dimensions as well as on such broad factors as employment status (self-employed vs. non-self-employed), organization size, sex, age and education. Job-related tension is measured by a questionnaire index developed in earlier studies.

Population: The population studied consists of all respondents who were employed at the time of a probability sample survey of U.S. households. Data were collected during the spring of 1961.

Method of obtaining data: Data were collected by survey interview method.

Stage of progress: Data collection and analysis have been completed.

Writing and interpretation is in progress. (Sept. '59 - Aug. '62)

ORGANIZATION: Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Kahn, Robert L., Ph. D., Program Director, Survey Research Center, Inst. of Social Research, Univ. of Michigan
Snoek, J. Diedrick, Ph. D., Study Director, Survey Research Center, Inst. of Social Research, Univ. of Mich.
Wolfe, Donald M., Ph. D., Study Director, Research Center for Group Dynamics, Inst. of Social Research, Univ. of Mich.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: A monograph is in preparation; there is no publisher yet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Robert L. Kahn, Program Director, Survey Research Center, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

L-63 Methodological study of population of the outpatient psychiatric clinics in Maryland, 1958-59 (5/21/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: For each clinic patient--diagnostic and demographic characteristics, type and amount of service received, disposition.
 Purpose: The purposes of the study were (a) to test and improve methods of collection of outpatient psychiatric clinic data, and (b) to develop methods of analyzing these data as an aid in program planning and in the epidemiology of mental diseases.
 Population: All Maryland residents seen in outpatient psychiatric facilities in Maryland and the District of Columbia.
 Method of obtaining data: The data were obtained through case reports on admission and discharge.
 Stage of progress: Completed. (July '58 - June '60)
 This study has been superseded by a new study (see L-53).

ORGANIZATION: Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Bahn, Anita K., Sc. D., Chief, Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Bahn, A. K.; Chandler, C. A.; and Eisenberg, L.: Diagnostic and demographic characteristics of patients seen in outpatient psychiatric clinics for an entire state (Maryland): Implications for the psychiatrist and the mental health program planner. Am. Jour. of Psychiatry 117: 769-778 (1961).
 Bahn, A. K., and Chandler, C. A.: Alcoholism in psychiatric clinic patients. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol 22: 411-417 (1961).
 Bahn, A. K., and Chandler, C. A.: The application of life table methodology to the study of outpatient psychiatric clinic services. Jour. of Chronic Diseases 15: 71-83 (1962).
 Bahn, A. K.: Methodological study of population of outpatient psychiatric clinics, Maryland, 1958-1959. Public Health Service Pub. No. 821 (Public Health Monograph No. 65), Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, pp. 105, 1961.
 Bahn, A. K.; Chandler, C. A.; and Eisenberg, L.: Diagnostic characteristics related to services in psychiatric clinics for children (accepted for publication in Milbank Memorial Quarterly, publication date of July 1962).
 Bahn, A. K.; Chandler, C. A.; and Lemkau, P. V.: Diagnostic characteristics of adult outpatients of psychiatric clinics as related to type and outcome of services (accepted for publication in Milbank Memorial Quarterly, publication date of October 1962).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Anita K. Bahn, Chief, Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland

L-64 Study of the bereavement process of widows and widowers in the age range of 20-40, and their subsequent risk of mental illness (2/23/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Information will be collected on whether (a) bereavement increases the risk of mental illness; or (b) whether individuals identified as coping poorly with the stress of bereavement have a higher risk of mental illness; and (c) whether measures of preventive intervention can be introduced in such a way as to have a positive effect on the incidence of subsequent mental disorders in a population of widowed individuals.

In addition to these basic principles information will be gathered on grief reactions and cultural expectations, the relationship of religion to the kinds of expression of grief, attitudes towards marriage and its effect on handling bereavement, the manner of death of a spouse and its relationship to mental health outcome of the survivor, and intensification or decrease of religious practice following the loss of a spouse as well as a number of other related questions.

Population: Population will be drawn primarily from the city of Boston (Mass.) in the age group 20-40 of widows and widowers.

Method of obtaining data: By structured interviews, psychological tests, physical examinations, and information obtained from death certificates.

Stage of progress: The principal investigator is currently working on structured interviews and objective assessment techniques, as well as methodological design for obtaining adequate control groupings. This study is in its preliminary phase of development. (Nov. '61 - '63)

ORGANIZATION: Community Mental Health Program, Harvard University, School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Caplan, Gerald, M.D., D.P.M., Associate Professor of Mental Health, Harvard University, School of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are unknown at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Gerald Caplan, Associate Professor of Mental Health, Harvard University, School of Public Health, 55 Shattuck St., Boston 15, Massachusetts

N - ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENTS AND IMPAIRMENTS OF VISION, HEARING AND SPEECH

N-71 Prevalence of handicapping conditions in the children of
Alamance County (N.C.) (2/20/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: In the school year 1961-62, the files of all medical and paramedical professional and voluntary organizations dealing with children were surveyed for information concerning handicapping conditions. A household survey of a sample of the population was conducted. A diagnostic clinic was established at which both presumptively handicapped and presumptively normal children were studied.

Three estimates of handicapping conditions prevalence may be made. The clinical examination provides a validation of the information obtained by the survey phases.

Population: All persons born after June 1941, who are residents of Alamance County, North Carolina.

Method of obtaining data:

Phase I: The existing records in the local and State health departments, public welfare, schools, physicians and dentists in private practice, hospitals, State Training Schools, State Hospital System, special schools, and so on.

Phase II: Interview of a 5 percent sample of households of Alamance County, North Carolina.

Phase III: Clinical evaluation of subsamples of the normal and handicapped children discovered in the first two phases.

Stage of progress: Data collection is nearing completion.
(Aug. '61 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

University of North Carolina School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Richardson, William P., M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Plans are not yet formulated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. W. P. Richardson, Professor of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine,
University of North Carolina, Box 1020, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

N-72 Glaucoma case registry and followup program (3/19/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The overall purpose of this demonstration project is to explore effective methods for preventing blindness among persons who have been previously diagnosed as having glaucoma.

The methods are:

1. Exploring the establishment of a glaucoma case registry;
2. Demonstrating the use of the glaucoma case registry;
3. Integrating into the existing public health nursing program of the Health Department by the end of the three-year project an effective followup program of glaucoma patients referred to the registry;
4. Demonstrating the usefulness of the public health nurse to the out-patient glaucoma control activities of the private physician and
5. Gathering information from glaucomatous persons who terminate medical treatment regarding reasons for terminating.

Population: Population base comprises persons over 35 years of age.

Method of obtaining data: By interview and examination.

Stage of progress: The program is to be initiated in April.
(April '62 - '65)

ORGANIZATION:

San Jose (Calif.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL Bissell, Dwight M., M.D., San Jose City Health Officer
 INVESTIGATORS: Williams, Mary, M.D., Medical Director, Sight Conservation, San Jose Health Dept.
 Hayakawa, John, Chief Public Health Educator, San Jose Health Dept.

PUBLICATION Publication plans have not been determined.
 PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER Dr. D. M. Bissell, City Health Officer, 151 West Mission St., San Jose,
 INFORMATION: California

N-73 The State of Illinois quadrennial census of exceptional children within School District 189, East St. Louis (Ill.) (5/11/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: The chief purpose of the census is to locate children who may be in need of special education services. This "project" is conducted in compliance with Illinois State Law and is a part of a Statewide quadrennial census.

Population: Children in School District 189, East St. Louis, Illinois. Parochial and public school populations are included; also all non-public schools and hospitals within the district other than State schools and hospitals. Special attention is given to collecting data on those children who are not in any school or hospital.

Method of obtaining data: The County Superintendent of Schools directs the census in each county. A survey form in duplicate is filled out for each child who may be in need of special education services. The local district retains the carbon copies, while the originals are forwarded to the Acting Director of Special Education.

Stage of progress: The study is completed. (April - May '62)

ORGANIZATION: School District 189, Board of Education, East St. Louis (Ill.)

PRINCIPAL Pritchett, E. Milo, Administrative Assistant in Charge of Special Education,
 INVESTIGATOR: School District 189

PUBLICATION There are no publication plans; data to be used for local information.
 PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER (locally) E. Milo Pritchett, Administrative Assistant in Charge of Special
 INFORMATION: Education, Board of Education, East St. Louis, Ill.
 (State) George Wilkins, State Superintendent of Instruction, State Building, Springfield, Ill.

N-74 An elementary-school hearing conservation program (4/10/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: The purpose of the hearing survey is to find children of school age who need medical or educational attention because of hearing defects.

Population: The children tested first are those referred by the Public Health Nurse, the teachers or parents. These would be children who are known or suspected of having a hearing defect. Second are those with speech defects, repeaters in their grade, and in some cases behaviour problems or children who are not doing well in their classes. Routine testing is done annually in Grades 3, 5, and 7.

Method of obtaining data: The children are interviewed, and the hearing test is done with a portable audiometer by a Registered Nurse. They are tested on an individual puretone basis at the following frequencies: 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000 cycles per second on a screen test basis. Those with a loss in excess of 20 decibels in any two frequencies in either ear are retested. A threshold acuity test is done and an audiogram is done on those still showing significant loss. These children are then referred to the family doctor for treatment and sometimes for placement in Special Classes.

Stage of progress: The present elementary school population is about 50,000 and continues to increase. The programme continues as outlined. There have been 55,817 children examined and of these, 1,741 have been referred to their family doctor since the beginning of the project. (Sept. '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Public Health, Township of Scarborough, Ontario

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Farquharson, Charles D., M.B., F.R.C.P.(C), Medical Officer of Health,
Department of Health, Township of Scarborough
Deeks, Jean, R.N., Director of Public Health Nursing, Township of Scarborough
Christian, Dora, R.N., Registered Nurse in charge of audiometric survey

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Canadian Jour. Public Health 51: 165 (April) 1960.
The article was re-published in "The Hearing Eye," and also by the Department of Education for the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. C. D. Farquharson, Medical Officer of Health, 2001 Eglinton Ave. East,
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada

N-75 Hearing loss due to industrial noise exposure (3/12/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Audiograms on control and exposed personnel and noise levels to which these people are exposed.
Purpose: The purpose is to find relations, if any, between loss of hearing sensitivity to pure tones and noise levels.
Population: The population under observation consists of office employees and factory employees that are exposed to machine and foundry type noise.
Method of obtaining data: The data on the control and test groups are obtained by existing records such as personnel and medical files, and also by interview and examination. The data on the environment are obtained by random sampling, using a calibrated tape recorder.
Stage of progress: At the present time data are being collected.
(Sept. '58 - Sept. '63)

ORGANIZATION: Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Stewart, Kenneth C., Assistant Professor of Industrial Hygiene, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, approximately August 1962.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Kenneth C. Stewart, Assistant Professor, Industrial Hygiene, Noise Control, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, 130 DeSoto St., Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The project has the following objectives: (a) to define glaucoma in the earliest clinical or otherwise measurable terms, (b) to determine methods of detecting glaucoma prior to the "definite" diagnosis of glaucoma, as presently defined, (c) to determine the relevance of measurable eye abnormalities, such as increased ocular tension, occasional high tension under provocation, angle, etc., in glaucoma, (d) to evaluate the efficiency of various diagnostic procedures and screening methods in correctly identifying persons who have and who do not have glaucoma.

Population: Blood relatives of people medically proven to have open-angle glaucoma with field defects. Also, glaucoma relatives are matched with "normals" having no family history of glaucoma.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained through the glaucoma laboratory evaluation, and interviewing of the patients.

Stage of progress: In the third year of a five-year study, the project has contributed 280 patients toward an anticipated total of 400. (June '59 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Ophthalmology, University of California School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Shaffer, Robert N., M.D., Associate Clinical Professor, Dept. of Ophthalmology, University of California School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Miss Sally J. Birenbaum, Secretary, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco 22, California

O - INJURIES

O-76 Frequency and severity of accidents in Racine (Wis.) (3/5/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Frequency and severity of accidents.
 Population: All homes in Racine visited by public health nurses, namely, those which would have been visited ordinarily if the survey had not been undertaken.
 Method of obtaining data: Interviews in all households throughout the city visited by public health nurses during a four-week period each quarter during 1960.
 Stage of progress: Completed. (Mar. '60 - Jan. '61)

ORGANIZATION: Racine (Wis.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR: Edwards, Albert C., M.D., Health Officer, Racine Health Department

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: Mimeograph copies only are available.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. Albert C. Edwards, Health Officer, Racine Health Department, 730 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin

O-77 A study of accidental injuries and deaths (2/23/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: All accidental injuries that occurred to the public health personnel, members of their families and all others living in the same household. Each accidental injury was reported, regardless of how minor it was and regardless of whether or not a physician was consulted.

 Purpose:

1. To determine the number, type, cause, cost, etc. of all accidental injuries and deaths occurring among personnel of the State and local health departments, and their households.
2. To develop effective means of preventing these accidental injuries and deaths and thus prevent time loss, expenses incurred by them and physical disabilities and deaths caused by them.
3. To use the information obtained as evidence of need for increased accident prevention activities among other organizations and groups.
4. To orient public health personnel in the accident prevention program.
5. To develop an awareness of the accident prevention problem among public health personnel.
6. To make public health personnel "accident prevention conscious."
7. To increase the ability of public health personnel to recognize accident hazards.
8. To motivate public health personnel to eliminate these hazards.

 Population: All public health personnel in the central office of the Mississippi State Board of Health and in each local health department; also their families and all others living in the same household.

 Method of obtaining data: Each accidental injury is reported on a blank form to each Division Director, Supervisor, and Local Health Officer. The forms are sent to the Director of the State Board of Health not later than the 5th day of each month, for the previous month.

 Stage of progress: The study is in progress. (Jan. '61 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION: Mississippi State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR: Knight, N. C., M.D., Director, Division of Public Health Education, Mississippi State Board of Health

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not yet determined.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. N. C. Knight, Director, Division of Public Health Education, State Board of Health, Jackson 5, Mississippi

O-78 Childhood accidental poisoning--a community study (3/6/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Patterns and use of childhood medical services; techniques in control and use of medications; course of action in poisoning emergency; poisoning experience; awareness of public information; household product and medicinal inventories including storage patterns and labeling awareness; and various socioeconomic indicators.
2. Determination of quantity of professional inquiries regarding poisoning; physicians' strategy for treatment; physicians' awareness of resources and references; inventories of equipment; physician and pharmacist perceptions of educational responsibility; pharmacist practices of customer warnings, verbal and written; and pharmacist receptivity to safety devices.

Purpose: To explore the attitudes, perceptions and practices relating to childhood accidental poisoning as held by mothers, physicians and pharmacists, and subsequently to explore the testing of specific hypotheses as a foundation for the development of educational strategy in the prevention of accidental poisoning.

Population:

1. A random sample of 400 mothers with at least one child under 5 years.
2. All pediatricians and general practitioners in the San Jose (Calif.) area.
3. A representative sample of pharmacists in the San Jose (Calif.) area.

Method of obtaining data: Interviewing of the mothers survey was done by a crew of specially trained female interviewers with prior interviewing experience, who were hired exclusively for this survey. Interviewing of the physicians and pharmacists is to be done by the co-principal investigator and one or more assistant interviewers specially selected. Interviewing of mothers took place in their home; the physicians and pharmacists at their offices or stores. Standardized interview schedules will be used.

Stage of progress: As of December 1961, the data collection for the study among mothers was completed. Currently (February 1962) the data are being coded and the analysis plan is being designed. The search of the literature relevant to the physician study and the pharmacist study is underway. (Sept. '60 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

San Jose (Calif.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Bissell, Dwight M., M.D., San Jose City Health Officer
McInnes, Robert S., San Jose City Health Educator (resigned January 1961)
Clark, Charles C., San Jose City Health Educator (appointed April 1961)

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Plans are not determined at this date.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Dwight M. Bissell, City Health Officer, 151 W. Mission Street, San Jose, California

P - NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

P-26 Nutritional status of Montana Indians (Blackfeet and Fort Belknap Reservations) (5-21-62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Physical examination for clinical manifestations of nutritional disease.
2. Dental examination for manifestations of nutritional disease.
3. Biochemical examination of blood and urine for levels of nutrients, including hemoglobin hematocrit, total serum protein, serum electrophoresis, vitamin A, carotene, and C in serum, red cell riboflavin, cholesterol, serum iron; urinary excretion of urea, nitrogen, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, sugar and albumin.
4. Dietary.
5. Agriculture.

Population: The population sample represents the portion of members of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations that were resident therein. A sample of these residents was derived from: (a) the general population, (b) children in attendance at wellbaby and prenatal clinics throughout the reservations, and (c) patients attending clinics or in the inpatient service of the Indian hospitals.

Method of obtaining data: Direct examination was involved in the clinical, dental, and biochemical phases. Dietary data were obtained by interviewing and by mass survey types of technique for nutrient intake. The agriculture data were obtained largely from records already existing and from personal inspection of the facilities for agricultural development and food technology.

Stage of progress: The active portions of the survey have been completed; the principal investigators are in the phase of data compilations, tabulations, interpretations, and report preparing. (Sept. '61 - Aug. '62)

ORGANIZATIONS: University of Texas Medical Branch; Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense; U.S. Army Metabolic and Nutrition Laboratory

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: McGanity, William J., M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Medical Branch
Consolazio, Frank, Director, Bioenergetics Laboratory, U.S. Army Metabolic and Nutrition Laboratory

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: (1) There will be a report to the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, and to the Tribal Councils of the two reservations.
(2) Results will be published in the Journal of Clinical Nutrition in the spring of 1963.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. William J. McGanity, Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas

Z - OTHER DISEASES

Z-130 The epidemiology of toxoplasmosis (4/3/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: To gather data in regard to prevalence of skin test and/or serological positivity in various occupational groups; to investigate confirmed human cases in detail; to demonstrate existing levels of infection in various species of domestic farm animals. These data are being collected to identify those animal species and/or the respective human occupational groups wherein toxoplasmosis most frequently occurs.

Population: A sampling of several medical and veterinary student groups has been made. Clinical case followups will result from patients seen at the State University of Iowa Hospitals. Animal species surveyed are from various locations in the State of Iowa.

Method of obtaining data: Data are being obtained by various epidemiological and laboratory techniques.

Stage of progress: There are no data available at the present time. (Sept. '59 - May '62)

ORGANIZATION: Institute of Agricultural Medicine, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Top, Franklin H., M.D., Professor and Head, Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, and Director, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, State Univ. of Iowa Coll. of Medicine
McCulloch, William F., D.V.M., Asst. Professor, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, State Univ. of Iowa Coll. of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: The project is presently in the write-up stage.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. W. F. McCulloch, Assistant Professor, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Z-131 A health survey of grain elevator men (5/7/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: The data consist entirely of answers to questions referring to respiratory symptoms, past illnesses, smoking habits, protective equipment and occupational history. No clinical or radiographic examinations were included. Questions on symptoms included: cough, breathlessness and wheezing and the relationship of these to grains handled and the condition of the grain. Also included were questions on chest pain and chills and fever following heavy exposures to grain dust.

Population: There are something over 3,000 men who work in county grain elevators in Saskatchewan. A sample of 500 of these were selected for interview, approximately one in six of the elevators being visited in each of six geographical areas into which the Province was divided. The visits were made on the basis of an elevator being along a route which had to be travelled for some other purpose; sometimes an elevator was directly selected for convenience of travel by road.

Method of obtaining data: This was undertaken by personal interview by one of the two principal investigators, using a standard questionnaire prepared for this purpose.

Stage of progress: The interviews of the 500 elevator men have been completed and a control study of 350 men not exposed to grain dust is almost completed. (Jan. '60 - '62)

Followup detailed clinical study of 100 men selected from the 500 elevator men interviewed, is due to commence shortly. This study will include full clinical examination, chest x-rays, pulmonary function studies, sputum examination and allergen responses.

ORGANIZATION: Occupational Health Branch, Saskatchewan (Canada) Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Williams, M. L.F.N., D.I.H., Director, Occupational Health Branch, Saskatchewan Dept. of Public Health.
Woods, J. (Mrs.), R.N., Supervising Occupational Health Nurse, Occupational Health Branch, Saskatchewan Dept. of Pub. Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are none as yet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. N. Williams, Director, Occupational Health Branch, Department of Public Health, Health and Welfare Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Z-132 Epidemiology of Trichomonas vaginalis in various segments of the Halifax, Nova Scotia, population (6, 1/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data, population, and method of obtaining data: The project involves observations on Trichomonas vaginalis and its relationship to other vaginal infections. Segments of the female population are screened by culture for Trichomonas vaginalis and other organisms. Investigation is carried out in the Dalhousie Prenatal Clinic, and with private patients (pregnant and non-pregnant), general hospital admissions (not Gynaecology), unmarried mothers segregated in a Home, and others. Some men (Navy personnel) have been screened by examination of urine.

Stage of progress: In progress. ('56 - '63)

ORGANIZATION: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dalhousie University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Robinson, S. C., M.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dalhousie University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: (1) Canadian Medical Association Journal 84: 948 (April 29), 1961.
(2) Canadian Medical Association Journal 85: 1094 (November 11), 1961.
(3) Canadian Medical Association Journal--late in 1962.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. S. C. Robinson, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dalhousie University, Room 843, Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Z-133 A study of the prevalence of asymptomatic significant bacteriuria in populations of pregnant women and its relationship to the outcome of pregnancy (3/30/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose:

1. Bacteriuria status at time of prenatal registration; at delivery; and at post-natal examination.
2. Serial urine cultures throughout pregnancy of all women with positive urine cultures at pre-natal registration and some with negative urine cultures.
3. Demographic and social data tabulated at the time each patient registers; previous and present pregnancies and delivery, and past medical data tabulated at the time of delivery. The presence of bacteriuria will be examined in relation to past medical; present and post obstetric history; demographic and social data. The outcome of pregnancy will be examined in relation to the bacteriuria status.

Population:

1. All women who register at Baltimore City Pre-natal Clinics.
2. All women who attend University Hospital Pre-natal Clinic.
3. All women delivered in University Hospital.

Method of obtaining data:

1. Interview.
2. Examination.
3. Previous records.

Stage of progress:

1. Pilot study is complete.
2. Methods and technique have been verified.
3. Full study has been in progress for six months. The estimated termination date is 1965.

ORGANIZATION: University of Maryland School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Henderson, Maureen, M.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, Univ. of Maryland School of Medicine
Entwistle, George, M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine, Medicine and Rehabilitation, Univ. of Maryland School of Med.
Tayback, Matthew, Sc. D., Assistant Commissioner of Health, Baltimore (Md.)

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: American Journal of Public Health, 1962 (in press).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Maureen Henderson, University Hospital, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore 1, Maryland

Z-134 The effect of hyperbilirubinemia on premature infants (5/18/62)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data include bilirubin determinations, ratings of hypoxia, neonatal weight loss and infections, complications of the maternal course, an estimate of the degree of prematurity, pediatric and neurologic examinations and measurement of growth, psychologic testing using the Cattell and Bayley tests of DQ and IQ, ratings of maternal class, education, marital situations, family organization, mental health, etc.

Population: A series of pediatric and psychologic examinations and social interviews were conducted on 445 children weighing 2,100 grams or less at birth and discharged alive from Kings County Hospital. The earliest examination took place at 3-5 days, the last at 30-33 months. The population was of low socio-economic class and predominantly Negro, although white and Puerto Rican infants were included. Fifty term infants were also followed.

Method of obtaining data: By examination at the following ages: 3-5 days; 35-49 days; $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ months; $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ months; $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 months; 18 months; 30-33 months. Over seventy-one percent of the children were seen at the last examination, and approximately eighty percent of these are still alive. Obstetric information is obtained from records already existing; other information by examination.

Stage of progress: All data have been collected and are now on IBM cards. A statistical analysis of the findings is now being made. (July '56 - Aug. '63)

ORGANIZATION: New York Medical College

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Freedman, Alfred M., M.D., Chairman and Professor, Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College
Heimer, Caryl B., M.D., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Pediatrics, New York Medical College
Wortis, Helen, Assistant Professor, Psychiatry, New York Medical College

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: "The Effect of Hyperbilirubinemia on Premature Infants," a monograph, is now being written. Place of publication is not known at this time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mrs. Helen Wortis, Social Worker-Coordinator, The Premature Study, New York Medical College, 106th St. and Fifth Ave., New York 29, New York

Z-135 Blood phenylalanine level of pregnant women (3/26/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data and purpose: Approximately 19,000 blood specimens per year from pregnant women are submitted to the State Laboratory for syphilis serology. These bloods will be screened for phenylalanine level by the inhibition assay (Guthrie) method. An attempt will be made to correlate the higher levels of blood phenylalanine found in the pregnant women with blood levels in their offspring. The feasibility of screening for phenylketonuria prior to birth will be established.

 Population: Pregnant women and their subsequent offspring.

 Method of obtaining data: Blood phenylalanine levels determined on blood specimens submitted.

 Stage of progress: Techniques of the Guthrie method have been tried and modified in the laboratory of the Oregon State Board of Health. (March '62 - '65)

ORGANIZATION: Oregon State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS: Ashley, Carl G., M.D., Director, Maternal and Child Health, Oregon State Board of Health
 Brandon, Gatlin, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Oregon State Board of Health

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: There are no plans at present.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. Carl G. Ashley, Director, Maternal and Child Health, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 231, Portland 7, Oregon

Z-136 The epidemiology of leptospirosis in Iowa (4/3/62)

ABSTRACT: Types of data: Information is being collected from rural and industrial occupational groups to help in the definition of exposure hazards. In addition, information on specific ecological factors within the animal reservoir is being sought to give further data on factors facilitating the transfer of the disease from infected animals to man.

 Population: All persons from whom a blood specimen is submitted for brucellosis testing to the Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory.

 Method of obtaining data: Physician and patient interview is correlated with serological data with followup cultural and serological procedures on the suspected animal reservoir(s).

 Stage of progress: A number of presumptive cases have been investigated after screening some 20,000 sera. (Jan. '60 - Dec. '62)

ORGANIZATION: Institute of Agricultural Medicine, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS: Top, Franklin H., M.D., Professor and Head, Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, and Director, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, State Univ. of Iowa College of Medicine

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.: 1. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.
 2. Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society (submitted for publication).

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION: Dr. W. F. McCulloch, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) Baseline EEG on all student Naval Aviators.
- (2) Followup of accident and incident data on Naval Aviators.
- (3) EEG studies on Naval Aviators who have experienced episodes in flight of altered state of consciousness and/or paroxysmal phenomena.

Population: All incoming Naval Aviation candidates and designated Naval Aviators.

Method of obtaining data: EEG recording: laboratory and airborne.

Stage of progress: Continuing collection of baseline data, monitoring of accident data, and accumulation of clinical data. ('60 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

Neurophysiology Branch, U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR:

Ades, H. W., Ph. D., Head, Neurophysiology and Acoustics Branch, U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Aerospace Medicine, Vol. 33, No. 3, March 1962.

Two further reports are in preparation; publication plans are not definite.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. H. W. Ades, Head, Neurophysiology and Acoustics Branch, U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida

INDEX BY POPULATION STUDIED

The following classification brings together all projects having the same type of study population. A project may be listed under more than one heading if persons in more than one population group are being studied. Multiple classification may also be used when the study group falls into two or more categories.

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A-293; A-294; A-295; A-296; A-297; H-5; I-59; I-60; L-53; L-54; L-55; L-56;
L-57; L-58; N-71; N-72; P-26

General population of area--nonsample or volunteer:

O-76

Sample or all of population in selected age group:

A-298; A-299; A-300; A-301; A-302; I-61; N-73

Nonsample--selected age group:

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P-26; Z-130

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